

XLVI

THE
REMONSTRANCE
AND
PROTESTATION
OF THE
VVell-affected People of the Cities
of LONDON, WESTMINSTER,
and other the Cities, Counties and places
within the Common-wealth of
ENGLAND,

AGAINST
Those Officers of the ARMY,
Who put force upon, and interrupted the
PARLIAMENT;
the 13th of Octob. 1659.

AND
Against all pretended Povvers or Authoritys that they
have or shall set up, to Rule or Govern, this Common-wealth,
that is not established by PARLIAMENT.



LONDON, Printed in the year, 1659.

NOV. 16
1659.

THE

MEMORIAL

AND

PROTESTATION

OF

Well-affected People of the Cities

of London and Westminster

and other Cities, Towns and Places

within the County of Middlesex

IN PARLIAMENT

ASSEMBLED

Whole Officers of the ARMY

and

PARLIAMENT

IN PARLIAMENT

ASSEMBLED

Against all pretended Loyalty or Obedience to the King

James II. who is now in France

and

Against all pretended Loyalty or Obedience to the King

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Against all pretended Loyalty or Obedience to the King

James II. who is now in France

A Remonstrance and Protestation

Of the Well-affected People in the Cities of

London, Westminster, and other the Cities, Counties and Places within the Common-wealth of England, against those Officers of the Army, who put force upon, and interrupted the *Parliament*, the 13th Octob. 1659. and against all pretended Powers or Authorities that they have or shall set up to Rule or Govern this *Common-wealth*.



When we take into Deep and Requisite Consideration, the first Remonstrance of *Parliament* 15th of December 1641, Declaring the great dangers and fears, the pressing miseries and calamities, the various distempers and disorders, which had about 16 years before that time not only assaulted, but in a manner overwhelmed, and extinguished the Liberty, Peace and Prosperity of the Nation; And exceedingly weakened and undermined the Foundation and strength thereof, by several waies, by which we did and do understand what was the Cause lately termed the *Good Old Cause*; for which, there hath been much precious Blood shed, many thousand Families impoverished and undone, and many Millions of treasure consumed; And because we and our Posteritys age, and shall be mutually and unavoidably concerned in the woe or happiness of our Native Countrey: We cannot but mention what was amongst manifold considerable and exemplary particulars, declared by this Famous and Renowned *Parliament*, in light of the *English* People against the King, his wicked Council, and Adherents, as the Ground-work and Reasons of the first War.

It was declared, That the Root of all mischief, was a malignant and pernicious design, to subvert the Fundamedtal Laws and Principles of Government; upon which the Land was firmly established, and to discontinue, break, and dissolve *Parliaments*, and wickedly advise the King so to do, and to return to waies of Confusion, in which their own evil waies were most likely to prosper, and succeed. Publishing untrue and scandalous Declarations, and proceedings, to corrupt and invenome the *English* Army then in being, against the *Parliament* and City of London; that they might Execute their violence to the subversion and dissolution of our Government; and shaking off all Bonds of Obedience to the Lawes, and with impudence of Spirit, to make *Parliament* Odious to Colour the Violence used against them, to the great dejecting the Hearts of the People; forbidding them even to speak of *Parliament*, seducing and corrupting some of the *Commons* in *Parliament*, to draw them into Conspiracies and Combinations against the Liberties of *Parliament*, by Illegal, Arbitrary and cruel Commitments, and Usages against the *Fundamental Law*, which Law was justified and defended by the *Petition of Right* in full *Parliament*; New Oaths forced, new Judicatures erected, a *Star-Chamber*, *High-Commission*, &c. as, so many Forges of Misery, Oppression and Violence, to Bind the People in their Free-holds, Estates, and Actions; and to advance Prerogative above and against Law, heavy Impositions and Protests executed to Raise Moneys without the Peoples Consent in *Parliament*; engrossing the Militia of the Nation; That the People were left without necessary Defence; Inventions to make those Odious that sought to maintain the Laws and Liberties, inasmuch that they were weeded out of Power and employments, in Government, so that the Power and Authority remained in a few, or compacted party, to Modell, and inovate Government meerly to get countenance, and execution, and not for Debate and deliberation; And those that did not contribute to their Designs, were (upon all occasion) injured and oppressed; so that *Parliament* were only called to get Countenance and supply of Money, and to engage Parties in their Quarrel, to make unjust Levies of Men and Moneys, ende vouring to make the *Parliament* pliant to their Wills, to establish mischief by colour of Law, imprisoning those that denyed to submit to their Levies of Men and Monies; A *Parliament* call'd and prest for Money to maintaine War with Scotland, before Englands Grievances were relieved; which was declared to be against the *Fundamental Priviledge* and Proceedings of *Parliament* so to do; A Provincial Synd erected, who were so presumptuous as to make Cannons contrary to the *Fundamental Lawes, Statutes, Rights* of *Parliament* and *Liberties of the People*, to justify such Actions and Innovations, which they had heretofore introduced, without warrant of Law, and a new Oath imposed for the maintenance of their own Tyrannies; as may upon serious and deliberate reading be easily seen, in the Book of Collections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, pages. And when we consider these things in a true, serious and Consciencious manner, according to our duty to God and our Countrey, our selves and Posterity, we are amazed and troubled, because, it doth not only produce in us thoughts of compassion and Parallel with those high and unlawful; and extreme Actions, which have been done by the Military Power and influence of some few of the Chief persons of the Army, in *Parliament*; and out of *Parliament*, before the year 53, and since.

The Premises considered, We do Remonstrate and Declare, That the declared grounds of War between the late King and the ever Renowned *Parliament* in the Right of the People, was, as is before declared, the Kings illegal imposing Taxes upon the People, without their consent in *Parliament*, contrary to the known Laws of the Land, his subverting the *Fundamental Lawes* of the Nation, His neglecting and refusing to bring Delinquents to Tryal; that had been Instruments in obstructing Justice, promoting monopolies, and other grievances to the great Oppression of the People; The Redressing of all which Grievances and enormities the *Parliament* then sitting saw they could not effect; for that the King attempted the assuming the Power of the Militia to secure himself and Defend the unjust

Practises

practises frequently exercised by his Favorites. In so much, that the *Parliament* declared they were constrained in Order to the discharge of their trust to Raise the Militia for their own and the *Lanes* necessary preservation. The which, the King opposing, begot a long, dangerous, Chargeable & bloody War, which ended with Victory to the *Parliament*, and produced the taking away of the King, & the extirpating of the Kingly Office, upon which *England* was declared a Free State. But so it hath been, That by the Practises of the Common Enemy, and the Pride and Ambition of the late Generall *Cromwell*, the endeavours of the *Parliament* to settle these 3 Nations as a Free State & Commonwealth was obstructed. To accomplish which divers odious assertions were cast upon their proceedings to the weakening of their Credit in the Eye of the Nations, the better to make way for their interruption, & his intended Usurpation. In which Pernicious designe he was assisted by divers Officers of the Army, and others who were invited to a Compliance in expectation of good things pretended by the said Usurper, who during the time of the exercise of his Usurped Authority, Multiplied inconveniences and mischiefs not a few, viz: In Levying Taxes upon the People, without consent in *Parliament*, Obstructing of Justice, Imprisoning the Innocent in divers Loathsome Goales and Dungeons, and sending divers honest and faithful Persons to Castles in Remote Islands, not only to the ruin & destructions of their Families, but to the loss of some of their Lives, contriving Snares, and sending his hired Emisaries to catch and trapan many Innocent Persons into his invented Plots, which being brought to pass, he basely Murdered many score Persons by his unjust Tyrannical, Illegal, Arbitrary High Court of Justice; selling for Slaves many of the Innocent People of this Commonwealth into parts beyond the Seas, to the Ruin & utter Destruction of them, their Wives and Families, Erecting under his Tyrannical Power in the several divisions of the Nation his Battsaws or Major Generalls to the great grievance of the People; Decimating of the Cavaliers after they had Compounded and paid their Compositions, and were by the *Parliament* of the Commonwealth, pardoned in their Act of Oblivion for all their by-past Actions, which was one of the most Tyrannical, Illegal and vilest Action that ever was done by any Tyrant, violating the sacred publique Faith of a whole Nation, to the great scorne and dishonour of the *English* People in the sight of all Nations in the World, making them to be accounted the most Faithless People that ever was,

Moreover those his Major Generalls have by their Orders attempted to bind the People of this Nation in their Freeholds, Estates, Suits and Actions, Threatning to send them to *Jamaica*, if they would not observe their Tyrannical Orders, as is notoriously known in most Counties of *England*. His making an unnecessary and destructive War with *Spain*, an Ally of this Commonwealth, In which the lives of many thousands have been lost, and the Damages, Loss, and Expences in the charge of the severall Expeditions made against that Crown, to the Loss of about 2000 of Merchants Ships (the decay of Trade thereby amounting to above 16 Millions of money) The patching up a Peace upon dishonourable and disadvantageous termes with the *Dutch*, to the great dishonour of the *English* Nations; the neglect of putting in Execution the Act for the increase of Navigation and Trade; And Erecting by Will and Power severall Conventions under the Notion of *Parliaments* to carry on his Arbitrary Ambitious Designs.

The consideration of which no doubt did induce the Army to decline *Richard* the late Protector so called, and to returne to their duty they did owe the *Parliament*, from whom they did lately receive their Commissions, and promised their Obedience after their Repentance made in their Declaration the 6th. of *May*. 59. in these words, viz.

"The publique Concernments of this Commonwealth Being through a vicissitude of Dangers Deliverances and Backslidings of many, brought into that state and posture wherein they now stand; and ourselves contributing thereunto by wandering divers wayes from Righteous and equal paths: And although there hath been many Essays to Obviate the dangers, and to settle the Nations in peace and prosperity, yet all hath proved ineffectuall, the only Wise God in the Course of his providence disappointing all endeavours therein: And also observing to our great Grief, that the good Spirit that appeared amongst us in the carrying on of this great work did daily decline, so as the *Good Old Cause* it self became a Reproach, we have been led to look back & examine the Cause of the Lords withdrawing his wonted presence from us, and where we turned out of the way, that through mercy we might return & give him the Glory: And amongst other things, calling to mind that the Long *Parliament* Consisting of the Members which continued their sitting untill the 20th. of *April*. 1653. were eminent assertors of that Cause and had a speciall presence of God with them, & was signally Blessed in that work: the desires of many good people concurring with ours therein we judge it our duty to invite the aforesaid Members to returne to the exercise & discharge of their trust as before the said 20th. of *April*. 53. And therefore we do hereby most earnestly desire the *Parliament* consisting of those Members who continued to sit since the year 1648. untill the 20th. of *April*. 53. to returne to the exercise and discharge of their trust; And we shall be ready in our places to yeild them as becommeth us our utmost assistance to sit in safety for the improving the present opportunity for settling and securing the Freedome of this Commonwealth.

Let this remaine as a testimony for ever upon Record to all posterity against those who were instrumentall in the interrupting of the *Parliament* upon the 13th. of *Oct*. 1659. For which Action there can be nothing pleaded in defence thereof, it being so Horrid a Breach of trust to put nine Commissioners in the Ballance, with the safety of three Nations to adventure the interest of the publique upon so hazardous undertaking, and for so light an Occasion to attempt the Overthrow of the supreme Authority, and thereby expose themselves to a necessity of introducing new unlawfull Formes of Government: The which will prove (if possible to be effected) unsafe, dangerous, and destructive to Posterity, and may hold their Sons and Sons Sons in Chaines of Tyranny, Oppression and Servitude. And all this to gratifie the Lust and Pride of some great ones which practises our Fore-Fathers abhorred, and respected Posterity so much that they chose rather to leave unto us *Parliaments* for Bullworks to our Liberties, And our Lawes for our Badges of Freedoms, then to trust to the Wisdome, Council, or Religious

pretences of the Best of men: They knew well that under the most specious pretence, the greatest danger is lodged. No being wise, would ever be so much as to trust a man, who had been so long a

Therefore they left us such Laws & principles of Government that by the justice thereof they should be able to preserve themselves & those that should be subject thereunto without the unnecessary addition of force which should be never made use of but in defence of Fundamentall Laws & Rights, & in opposition to Enemies to the said publique interest.

Now from these manifold and weighty considerations wherein the Lives, Liberties, and Estates of our
Selves and posterities are so deeply concerned, that if at this juncture of time we do not endeavour a stop
to this Torrent of Confusion, thus breaking in upon us, the total subversion of our fundamentall Lawes,
our Parliaments and Freedomes will be most deeply endangered; it being the intenc of the now Ram-
pant Sword, to sear it self for ever upon us, and to style an Army to posterity over us; for the Govern-
ment of these Nations, a thing so horrible to be thought on, that no Englishman that hath the least sparke
of English courage honour or vertue in him will indure the same; and therefore being prest in judg-
ment and Conscience to cleave ourselves to this present age; and to the English Generations that are to
come, from the Guile of so great a bondage and ruin to the Nation, we are resolved as we part with our
Liberty; so part with our Lives; and in pursuance thereof, we do hereby unanimously protest against,
disclaime and renounce the late Act of the Interruption and force put upon the *Parliaments* the 13th of
Oct. 1659. as the highest of Treasons, of dangerous and wicked incents against all Law, *Parliament*, and
Civil Authority, and of Total subjugation of *England* to the mercenary Tyrannicall and oppressive Gov-
ernment of the Sword; and so stand one, indivisible, all, with all to establish such a

And we do reconstitute and declare that we will be Subject to no Authority in England, but to the Authority of the people in *Parliament*; and that to the utmost of our powers, with our lives and fortunes we will endeavour the preservation of our *Fundamental Good Old Lawes and Liberties*, the reformation of this present interrupted *Parliament*, and the settlement of this Nation upon the constant succession of *Parliaments*, and that no other Authority be exercised in England.

And we do utterly disclaim for us, and our posterities all usurpations, and Innovations whatsoever in Government, all exercise of Martial Law over our persons and Estates, their pretended Committee of Safety in *White Hall*, and whatsoever is or shall be set over us, or otherwise them by Authority of the people Assembled in *Parliament*, according to our good wholesome Fundamental Laws and Birthrights. And do also remonstrate, & hereby engage re & with one another, that we will pay no monies whatsoever that is not duly Levied upon us by common consent by Act of *Parliament*, nor (unless any Soldiers to be quarter'd on us, or to take or force from us any maintenance in lieu of quarters, all such & other exactions being Treasonable and against the Fundamental Rights of the people, and the known Lawes of the Land, the free people of *England*, being not to be Taxed but by themselves represented in *Parliament*); and therefore till then, we will keep our moneys, being most certainly assured, if we keep our moneys, our Enemies will not be so well able to shew their affections or force to destroy our Cause; and if those Lawless uncommissioned Officers in the Army will take it by Fire, Sword, and Punder, let them have a care of the issue thereof, for that is not to be borne by the Spirit of *Englishness* or Christians.

And we do also remonstrate and maintaine, that neither the Officers of the Army, nor their pretended Committee of Safety at *White-Hall* have any right of Government over us, or to forme impose any Government upon us; and that their proceedings are all Treason against the Lawes of England the Soveraignty of the people, and do also declare that we do own, stand by, and will in all lawfull wayes adhere unto the Authority of this *Parliamen*t that was interrupted the 13th. of *October* last; it being the only meanes under God to heal these Nations of these Dissemper, Breaches, and Inundations which have lately broken in upon us; which violence is such a President that no *Parliament* can be, or account themselves safe in such actions.

And therefore to the Officers of the Army we do make our demand and legal challenge for the session and freedom of the interrupted *Parliament*, whom with our Fundamental Lawes we will not Barter away for any thing that they can pretend, to give us: Therefore hands of those sacred things, for if you rouch them, you touch the Apple of our eye, for your Tirannicall Committee of safety shall have no obedience from us, and therefore we say againe we demand the force that is upon our *Parliament* be removed, and that the Army do forthwith return to their duty they owe; and their obedience they so lately promised to performe, both by their Declaration of the 6th, of *May*, as aforesaid, and their solemne promises upon their receiving their Commissions from this present *Parliament*, and it being the undoubted and inherent right of the people to have the possession and Commands of the Armies and Militia of *England*; and not to be managed but by their consent in *Parliament*; the power of raising and disbanning of Armies, of making Warr and Peace, being one of the maine ends and reason of *Parliament*; and the very essentiall properties thereof; the Sword of *England* of right belongeth to the Civill Authority of *England*, and not the Civill Authority to the Sword, for it was never yet heard of since the Creation, that any Army did assume the Civill Authority except that of the *Mammoth* in *Egypt*; who soon did come to confusion, and so will there have just cause to fear, as a just Judgement of the Eternal God upon them, except they once more repent.

dry for the Nation; who notwithstanding their great charge, in a tedious and long War in the three Nations, and in foreign parts, yet they left the Nation out of debt, having clearly paid off all (except the residue of the Publick Faith, which they were in a way to have fully paid, (as may appear by the *Parliament* Resolve of the 4th of *October*, 1659) & left Four Hundred Thousand pounds in ready Cash; but when they came to sit again, they found the Nation run into debt by the late Usurper *Oliver Cromwell*, and his evil Councillours 3 hundred thousand pounds, which they were resolved to discharge; and had not Sir *George Booth* and his parties insurrection, and the constant interruptions by the Officers of the Army prevented them, & it now hath and will cost the Nation many thousand pounds, to maintain the Interest of the new Intruders into Power, viz. *Lambert* and his Faction, who are all ready grown so bold and imperious, as to compel Free-Quarter in the North, and to encrease the peoples misery, the pretended Committee of Safety at *Whitehall* having sent down Orders to the City of *Glasgow* & *Bristol*, and divers other places for the Soldiers that are there, to take Free-quarter on all the people, which the *Parliament* declared no intent to do, they having made divers Lawes against that intollerable burthen; and but

Again we have sufficient ground to believe, that all the indifferent interests and persuasions in Religion within these Nations, will be more equally respected and secured, by the Authority and care of this *Parliament*, then by any other Assembly of men that can be chosen or thought on, by these pretendings of Government, as may appear by the Resolves of the Committee of *Parliament* for the Government.

At the Committee for the Government in the Speakers Chamber, *Septemb. 14, 15, 27, 28, 30, 1659.*
Sept. 14, 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power residing in the peoples Trustee, is and ought to be limited in the exercise thereof by some Fundamental, not to be dispensed with, or subjected unto alteration.

Sept. 15, 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power, is reposed in Trustees by the People for their preservation, not for their Destruction.

Sept. 17, 1659. Resolved, That it is destructive to the peoples Right and true Freedom, unto which by Gods blessing they are now restored, even to admit or receive any earthly King, or single person whomsoever to be chief Magistrate in this Common-wealth, or any Hereditary claim or exercise of Legislative or executive Power in the Government.

Sept. 30, 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power is not intrusted, to restrain the profession of any person or persons, who profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, and in God the Holy Spirit, God blessed for evermore; And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, to be the revealed and written Word or will of God.

So that it is clear and manifest by their said actions, together with these Resolves, the *Parliament* minded their former and latter declared grounds, and intended to maintain the Fundamental Lawes of this Nation, Knowing, that therein is secured the Liberty and Freedom of all persons, both as men and Christians, and no other way can be thought on to secure the Liberties and Peace of all People.

Considering that the Original that give being to any other power, must be an Army, and such an Army as hath not been constant to any thing; but on the contrary have, through the influence of their grand Officers, started from all sacred Obligations, and have pursued and been subservient under pretence of Religion, and publick good, to corrupt Intrests, and the Chief Officers who have beguiled them by specious pretences, that thereby the Nation is altogether unsettled, and hath past through divers and dangerous changes, to which it is too much to be feared, they have been influenced by foreign Jesuitical Councils.

We further take into consideration, that when pretended foundation of a new Government, is enforced, and shall receive its unlawfull and unwarrantable being from a single sect or party in a Common-wealth the same will be too narrow, and impossible to comprehend the common interest of the whole, especially in a Nation so divided and subdivided into parties as ours is, and that private or particular interest, that so giveth it its pretended being, will principally and indeed fully respect its own, which must unavoidably tend to publick servitude and ruin to the whole, for in a settlement wherein all are not equally concerned and involved in the common benefit thereof, persecution and bondage must be the only Portion of all save those of the over-ruling, unlawfull and violent faction, if they can carry their self unlawfull ends.

We do further remonstrate and declare that for as much as the whole Council of the Officers of the of the Armies in the three Nations, are but a particular party and Interest, to whom it was never delegated, nor intrusted to be Legislators to the people of this Commonwealth, Lawes, Liberties Civil, religious, or Military, either, themselves being but the hired servants of the Common-wealth; therefore they cannot any waies be judged in the least to have either Wisdom, Authority, Temperance or Ability to comprehend the Interest of all the people in the three Nations. Moreover, the wofull experience we have had of their great, horrible and unheard of unfaithfulness, as by several particulars may

pretences of the Best of men: They know well that under the most specious pretence, the greatest danger is lodged. No longer shall we be able to stand out against the force of the Law, but we shall be forced to submit to the will of the King.

Therefore they left us such Lawes & principles of Government that by the justice thereof they should be able to preserve themselves & those that should be subject thereunto without the unnecessary addition of force which should be never made use of but in defence of Fundamentall Lawes & Rights, & in opposition to Enemies to the said publique interest.

Now from these manifold and weighty considerations wherein the Lives, Liberties, and Estates of our selves and posterities are so deeply concern'd, that if at this juncture of time we do not endeavour a stop to this Torrent of Confusion, thus breaking in upon us, the total subversion of our fundamentall Lawes, our Parliaments and Freedomes will be most deeply endangered; it being the intent of the now Rampant Sword, to set it self for ever upon us, and to carry an Army to posterity over us, for the Government of these Nations, a thing so horrible to be thought on, that no Englishman that hath the least sparke of English courage honour or vertue in him will indure the same; and therefore being prest in judgement and Conscience to clear our selves to this present age, and to the English Generations that are to come, from the Guilt of so great a bondage and ruin to the Nation, we are resolved as we part with our liberties, so part with our Lives; and in pursuance thereof, we do hereby unanimously protest against, disavow and renounce the late Act of the Interruption and force put upon the Parliament the 13th of October 1642. as the highest of Treasons, of dangerous and wicked intents against all Law, Parliaments, and Civil Authority, and of Total subjugation of England to the mercenary Tirannicall and oppressive Government of the Sword.

And we do remonstrate and declare that we will be subject to no Authority in England, but to the Authority of the people in Parliament, and that to the utmost of our powers, with our lives and fortunes we will endeavour the preservation of our Fundamentall Good Old Lawes and Liberties, the restoration of this present interrupted Parliament, and the settlement of this Nation upon the constant succession of Parliaments, and that no other Authority be exercised in England.

And we do utterly disclaime for us, and our posterities all usurpations, and Innovations whatsoever in Government; all exercise of Martiall Law over our persons and Estates, their pretended Committee of Safety at White-Hall, and whatsoever is or shall be set over us, otherwise than by Authority of the people Assembled in Parliament, according to our good wholesome Fundamentall Lawes and Birthrights: And do also resolute, & hereby engage to & with one another, that we will pay no monies whatsoever that are not duly Levied upon us by common consent by Act of Parliament, nor suffer any Souldiers to be quartered on us, or to take or force from us any maintenance in lieu of quarter; all such & other exactions being Treasonable and against the Fundamentall Rights of the people, and the known Lawes of the Land, the free people of England, being not to be Taxed but by themselves represented in Parliament, and therefore till then, we will keep our moneys, being most certainly assured, if we keep our moneys, our enemies will not be so well able to shew their affections or force to destroy our Cause, and if those Lawless uncommissioned Officers in the Army will take it by Fire, Sword, and Plunder, let them have a care of the issue thereof, for that is not to be borne by the Spirit of Englishmen or Christians.

And we do also remonstrate and maintain, that neither the Officers of the Army, nor their pretended Committee of Safety at White-Hall have any right of Government over us, or to force impose any Government upon us, and that their proceedings are all Treason against the Lawes of England the Sovereignty of the people, and do also declare that we do own, stand by, and will in all lawfull wayes adhere unto the Authority of this Parliament that was interrupted the 13th of October last; it being the only means under God to heal these Nations of these Distempers, Breaches, and Inundations which have lately broken in upon us; which violence is such a President that no Parliament can be, or account themselves safe in such actions.

And therefore to the Officers of the Army we do make our demand and legall challenge for the session and freedom of the interrupted Parliament, whom with our Fundamentall Lawes we will not Barter away for any thing that they can pretend, to give us. Therefore hands of those sacred things, for if you touch them, you touch the Apple of our eye, for your Tirannicall Committee of Safety shall have no obedience from us, and therefore we say againe we demand the force that is upon our Parliament be removed, and that the Army do forthwith return to their duty they owe, and their obedience they so lately promised to performe, both by their Declaration of the 6th of May, as aforesaid, and their solemn promises upon their receiving their Commissions from this present Parliament, and it being the undoubted and inferent right of the people to have the possession and Commands of the Armies and Militia of England, and not to be managed but by their consent in Parliament, the power of raising and disbanning of Armies, of making War and Peace, being one of the maine ends and reason of Parliaments, and the very essentiall properties thereof, the Sword of England of right belongeth to the Civil Authority of England, and not the Civil Authority to the Sword, for it was never yet heard of since the Creation, that any Army did assume the Civil Authority except that of the Memphiticke in Egypt, who soon did come to confusion, and to will these have just cause to fear, as a just Judgment of the Eternall God upon them, except they once more repent.

And therefore, if this will not avails with them, we must and will endeavour to rescue the sword out of their hands, and as our duty comaneth, to put it to the sides of our Legall Magistracy.

And we are the rather induced to assert the Session and Authority of this Parliament, in this late difference between them, and some Officers of the Army, for that we have had experience of their valour and courage, their experience of managing Affairs with Foreign Princes and States, their ability to encounter with their Machinations, and the great and several successes that God hath signally blessed them with, as these Officers do themselves acknowledge, besides their frugality or great husbandry

day for the Nation; who notwithstanding their great charge, in a tedious and long War in the three Nations, and in foreign parts, yet they left the Nation out of debt, having clearly paid off all (except the

† Tuesday 4. Octob. Resolved, That the Ar-
mans due unto the Officers and Souldiers of the
Army, and also of the Militia Troops, shall be
paid out of the Moneys of such moneys as shall
be raised by the sale or composition of the Delin-
quents sequestred, and to be sequestred upon
the late insurrection, and out of one Moneys of
the money to be raised by the sale of Forrests
and Chales, excepting new Forrests, & the For-
rests of Dean, and excepting such Timber and
Trees as shall be thought fit, to be reserved and
made use of for the service of the Common-
wealth. And that the moneys of the money to be
raised by the said Delinquents Estates shall go
to the use of the Navy. And that the other
moneys of the Forrests except as aforesaid shall
go to the payment and satisfaction of the debts
due upon the publick Faith, and that the best
way or means be speedily taken for rendering this
Vote effectually.

residue of the Publick Faith, which they were in a way
to have fully paid, (as may appear by the Parliaments
† Resolve of the 4th of October, 1659.) & left Four
Hundred Thousand pounds in ready Cash; but
when they came to sit again, they found the Nation run
into debt by the late Usurper Oliver Cromwell and his
evil Councillours 35 hundred thousand pounds, which
they were resolved to discharge, and had not Sir
George Booth and his parties insurrection, and the con-
stant interruptions by the Officers of the Army preven-
ted them, & it now hath and will cost the Nation many
thousand pounds, to maintain the Interest of the new
Intruders into Power, viz. Lambert and his Faction,
who are all ready grown so bold and impetuous, as to
compel Free-Quarter in the North, and to encrease the
peoples misery, the pretended Committee of Safety at
Whitchall having sent down Orders to the City of Glou-
ster & Bristol, and divers other places for the Souldiers
that are there, to take Free-quarter on all the people,
which the Parliament declared no intent to do, they
having made divers Lawes against that intollerable
burthen.

Again we have sufficient ground to believe, that all the indifferent interests and persuasions in Religion within these Nations, will be more equally respected and secured, by the Authority and care of this Parliament, then by any other Assembly of men that can be chosen or thought on, by these pretenders of Government, as may appear by the Resolves of the Committee of Parliament for the Government, viz.

At the Committee for the Government in the Speakers Chamber, Sept. 14. 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power, residing in the peoples Trustees, is and ought to be limited in the exercise thereof by some Fundamental, not to be dispensed with, or subjected unto alteration.

Sept. 15. 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power, is reposed in Trustees by the People for their preservation, not for their Destruction.

Sept. 17. 1659. Resolved, That it is destructive to the peoples Right and true Freedom, unto which by Gods blessing they are now restored, ever to admit or receive any earthly King, or single person whomsoever to be chief Magistrate in this Common-wealth, or any Hereditary claim or exercise of Legislative or executive Power in the Government.

Sept. 30. 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power is not intrusted, to restrain the profession of any person or persons, who profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, and in God the Holy Spirit, God blessed for evermore; And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to be the revealed and written Word or will of God, &c.

So that it is clear and manifest by their said actions, together with these Resolves, the Parliament minded their former and latter declared grounds, and intended to maintain the Fundamental Lawes of this Nation, Knowing, that therein is secured the Liberty and Freedom of all persons, both as men and Christians, and no other way can be thought on to secure the Liberties and Peace of all People.

Considering that the Original that give being to any other power, must be an Army, and such an Army as hath not been constant to any thing, but on the contrary have, through the influence of their grand Officers, started from all sacred Obligations, and have pursued and been subservient under pretence of Religion, and publick good, to corrupt Intrests, and the Chief Officers who have beguiled them, by specious pretences, that thereby the Nation is altogether unsettled, and hath past through divers and dangerous changes, to which it is too much to be feared, they have been influenced by foreign Jesuitical Councils.

We further take into consideration, that when pretended foundation of a new Government is enforced, and shall receive its unlawfull and unwarrantable being from a single sect or party in a Commonwealth the same will be too narrow, and impossible to comprehend the common interest of the whole, especially in a Nation so divided and subdivided into parties as ours is, and that private or particular interest, that so giveth it its pretended being, will principally and indeed fully respect its own, which must unavoidably tend to publick servitude and ruin to the whole, for in a settlement wherein all are not equally concerned and involved in the common benefit thereof, persecution and bondage must be the only Portion of all save those of the over-ruling, unlawful and violent faction, if they can carry their self unlawful ends.

We do further remonstrate and declare that for as much as the whole Council of the Officers of the Armies in the three Nations, are but a particular party and Interest, to whom it was never delegated, nor intrusted to be Legislators to the people of this Commonwealth, Lawes, Liberties Civil, religious, or Military either, themselves being but the hired servants of the Common-wealth; therefore they cannot any waies be judged in the least to have either Wisdom, Authority, Temperance, or Ability to comprehend the Interest of all the people in the three Nations. Moreover, the wofull experience we have had of their great, horrible and unheard of unfaithfulness, as by several particulars may

and will appeare, viz. *A Declaration of the 9th, of Sept. 1647.* From the then *Generall Council of the Army*, about one Major *White* that had in their Council publick declared them, "That there was then no visible Authority in the Kingdom, but the power and force of the Sword; this they did disavow from their hearts, as nor having any designe to set the power of the Sword above; or against the Fundamentall Authority and Government of the Kingdome, and their readines to maintaine and uphold the said Authority, disavowing such principles or purposes: *See their Declaration of the 6th of April, 1659.* calling them the famous long *Parliament*, and that their Enemies were proud and insolent, and offered abuses and assaults to the friends thereof, whose famous Actions were villified and evil spoken of: *And in their Declaration of the 20th of April, 1659.* calling to mind that the long *Parliament* were great and eminent assurers of that Cause, and had a speciall presence of God with them, and were specially blessed in that work: And on this they do promise the *Parliament* that they would be ready in their places to yeald them as becomes them their utmost assistance to sit in safety, for the improving present opportunity, for settling and securing the Peace and Freedome of this Commonwealth: *See their Declaration of the 2d of May.* And their Representation of the 4 of *Octob. 1659.* where they say that they did not designe or intend any thing tending to the interruption of the *Parliament*, styling themselves in many places of it *their faithfull Army*. Nay many of them when they took their Commissions from the *Parliament*, promised and passed their Faiths to the *Parliament*, that they would serve them with all obedience as to the Supreme Authority, all which they have voluntarily and violently broken: And can they now think that the good people of these three Nations, after they have had so much experience of their inconstancy and unfaithfullness will trust them with giving them Lawes, and appointing them Governours they having no Power or Authority so to do, or can they suppose that the just God will not avenge upon them all their Apostacies and abominable breach of Trust, Oaths, Covenants and Engagements made with hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven in the most solemn and sacred manner that men can performe to God, with solemn Fasting and Prayer; we do with reverence fear and great dread to the just God conjure them to consider what he hath done of old to Covenant-breakers, as to the House of *Saul*, for his breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made, and had sworne unto the *Gibeonites*, by the Lord God of *Israel*; and therefore they might not be touched: *Joshua 9, with 2 Sam. 21. chap.* and it is not only recorded in sacred and Divine Writ, but we have humane History also affording us Testimony sufficient to strike men with Amazement, (if they are not hardened in their hearts,) and to constrain men to look back and see where they have turned out of the way, and fall down before the Lord and repent; and do their first work, that so an Atonement may be made, least the great and just God of Heaven break forth in wrath, untill their be no remedy, and therefore we also lay before them that which is recorded in the *Turkish History of Blaudislawes King of Hungary, and Amurath the sixth Emperor of the Turkey*: See the *Turkish History, pag. 246. and 247.* where it is recorded, that their being a League made between *Blaudislawes the King of Hungary, and the Emperor Amurath*, sworne to, and confirmed in great and sacred solemnity, the King of *Hungary* Swore and Confirmed it on the holy Evangelist, and took the Sacrament to keep and performe the League then made inviolable, and the Emperor *Amurath* on the *Alcoran*, but behold some time after, the King of *Hungary*, (that professed Christianity) taking advantage of the Emperors *Amuraths* Troubles with other Enemies, and by the perswasion of the Pope of *Rome*, perfidiously and basely breaks this League that was so sacredly and solemnly made, and invades the Turks Territories with a great Army, and at last came to joyne battle without any cause, where there was a sore & bloody fight, and many thousands slaine, *Amurath* seeing himself going to the worst, his Army likely to be beaten, there being great slaughter made of his men, and beholding the picture of a Crucifix in the displayed Ensignes of the intircuted Christians; plucks the writing out of his Bosome, wherein the then late League was comprised; and holding his hands up and his eyes cast up to the Heaven, said thus; "Behold thou crucified Christ, this is the League thy Christians in thy name, made with me, and with our cause have violated: Now if thou be a God as they say thou art, and as we dreame; revenge the wrong they have done to thy name and me, and shew thy power on thy perjurous people, who in their deeds deny thee their God."

Now the great and just God, that loveth Righteousness, and hateth Covenant-breaking, did shew his Power on that false King of *Hungary Blaudislawes*, himself being slaine, and his head cut off and carayed about in Triumph, and all his Army lost, so that there was scarce two left together. Surely the same God which was so just as to punish *Sauls* Children for their Fathers breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made many hundred years before with the Fathers of the *Gibeonites*, and destroyed *Blaudislawes* the King of *Hungary* for but once breaking Faith with *Amurath* the Emperor of the *Turks* will much more punish these many Officers of our English Army which have so many times violated Oaths, Leagues, Covenants and Engagements, and have frequently been false to their trust, and brook Faith with Christians, yea with three Nations who do profess Christ, and whom they call Bretheren. And we do now appeale to thee thou only wise God, in whose Name they have made all their Oaths, Promises, Engagements and Covenants, thy honour is engag'd to take vengeance on these Faith-breaking men, we beseech thee to behold all those Leagues, Covenants and Oaths which these men that call themselves thy people, have solemnly made in thy name, and yet remaine hard and unrepentant.

Having now remonstrated and declared the manifold miseries of this Nation occasioned by the usurpation and Tyranny of those that have violated our Foundation of Government, our Parliaments and Fundamentall Lawes, and have dissented and almost destroyed us in our Trade and interest, both at home and abroad Eclipsed our Glory in the eyes of other Nations, (who are daily more and more animated against us, by reason of our changes,) we therefore desire the Souldiery of the Army, to consider that as

they will appear to all the world to be no Mercenary Army longer, that do serve the Lust & Ambition of any whatsoever, (as they have often declared) and as they do expect to find mercy with the Lord Jesus at the last day, and so stand up and appeal, to do their utmost endeavours, that the Nation (out of whose Purfes they have had their pay) may return to the true *English* Center of Honour, Safety, Peace and and Freedom, themselves and posterity being equally with us and ours concerned, it being of no private nature, but of Common and impartial good unto all.

Let not your Swords be Masters of your Consciences and Reason; The *Parliament* and people, the Lawes and Liberties of *England* cry out aloud, call for, and challenge your help; it is your duty and not to be slighted. The vengeance of *England* and the curse of Heaven hang over your heads, and will certainly consume you if you do not Repent, and we warn you thereof; Search your Consciences and examine your selves what it is that you pursue, whether you can answer it to God or man. It availeth not to say you are for the Army, or to run head-long after great Officers to fight for plunder, Rapine or ruin, which must of necessity be, without the *Parliament* sit in Freedom and Honour, there being no other Legal way to raise Money on the people for your pay. It is not their nine Commissions, their greatness, or ambition can justify you therein, or satisfy Consciences when Conscience hath any force. You are *English* men, and all *England* is at stake; The very Soul and Reason of your Countrey is concerned, your great Officers have stab'd the Nation to the Heart. Our *Parliament*, Our Lawes, Our Liberties, ye gasping and striving for Life, be therefore like the good *Samaritan*; bind up our wounds, powre in the Oyl and know that if your great Officers could overcome poverty, and destroy those that are engaged in *Scotland* in the behalf of the *Parliament*, under the conduct of General *Madock*, that noble Patriot and gallant Assertor of *English* Right in the Privileges and Liberties of *Parliament*, according to his late Declarations, Can you therefore think we shall dye in their Bodies? Shall our living spirits be their extinguished? No. Our Cause is immortal, head after head generation after generation will rise up in judgment against you to rescue our Freedom, such is the Spirit of the *English* Nation. For when the *Norman* Conquerour had six score thousand men in Arms on *English* ground, to conquer the people of *England* Lawes, but could not do it, and was forced to swear Allegiance three times to the Lawes of *England*, and ever since they have lived in despite of all enemies. And think not that you can do that which never could be done; Our *Parliament* (though they be bound by your force, suffer your interruption a while think not you can outlive them, there is that life in a *Parliament*, though you are not aware of it, which is too great an Interest for your strength, you may sooner split your selves then ever to destroy it. Behold O ye *Souldiers*! here we have spread the Cause of *England* and the whole series and course thereof, for above thirty years before you, that you may compare things with things, and Judge of our sad and wofull condition how we have been abused and cheated, and whilst fighting for Freedom and Law, our Bonds have been encreased and more load and more harsh been heaped upon the people, endeavours are to bring us into a most absolute servitude, and make us if possibly meer vassals and slaves, and greater then ever. This Bondage is above all before it, both Modern and Ancient a yoke as is heavy to beborn. Here is Good and Evil before you, and this our Protestation and Remonstrance we leave at your Door having discharged the sincerity of our souls, in all plainness and simplicity of mind, without favour or guile; And God be the Witness between us, if you reject us, herein the Evil and guilt is yours. We have given you notice and warning beforehand, and altho the Blood that ensues will be as the Blood of *Abel* against you, a sin as old as *Adam*, yet the Justice of it is new, as new as the sin it is against.

Rowle up therefore and awake; Consider before you strike how you can shed the Blood of the Innocent for the humour of your Officers, and satisfy your Consciences therein, or how can you dye for it yourselves? Is your Blood of no more value then to be spilt for their ambition? Or can you save the Hearts to rip up the Bowels of your Mother, your Native Countrey, for their sakes and to make your Posterity their Vassals; we are plain with you, do what you will, we for our parts shall not recede or go back, from this our Protestation and Remonstrance, but shall faithfully avow and assert the same to the utmost hazard of our Liberties, Lives and Fortunes.

And in pursuance of this our Remonstrance and Protestation, and sacred undertaking, we the present Assertors, Promoters and Subscribers heretofore in and about the Cities of *London*, *Westminster* and Burrough of *Southwark*, have delivered & will deliver our names in a Rowle to certain persons of Trust and of assured confidence, engaged and united with us herein, as a memorial to God and our Countrey of this our Protestation, &c. with this sacred Vow one to another to stand and fall, to live and die, and mingle our Blood and Estates together in the just Execution hereof.

And when all Israel said that he King would not hearken unto them, the People served the King, saying, We have Pariah hereunto David, and we have now in our hands the sword of Jesse. Every man to his Tent O Israel. And now David see within you Horses, for all Israel men in their arms. Thus, and the chosen every year shall show you in blood the more and more of blood was on our hands.

Chap. vi. ver. 4. Thus saith the Lord, Ye shall not go up to fight against your Brethren, Remove every man in his House, for this thing is done of me.

By which (in brief) we are induced to observe from both the aforelaid Chapters, and Chronicles, That although *David* was a King or Governour, by special or extraordinary appointment, which kind of Title the late deceased pretended Protector or the now Glorious of the Army could not, neither can justly pretend unto. And although after the death of *Saul* in *Hebratha* was the Successor, yet the People of *Israel* when they assembled to make him King, tendered him Obligations and Conditions to

and will appeare, viz. *A Declaration of the 9th, of Sept. 1647.* From the then *Generall Council of the Army*, about one Major *Whith* that had in their Council publick declared then, "That there was then no visible Authority in the Kingdom; but the power and force of the Sword, this they did disavow from their hearts, as not having any designe to set the power of the Sword above, or against the Fundamentall Authority and Government of the Kingdome, and their readines to maintaine and uphold the said Authority, disavowing such principles or purposes: *Se their Declaration of the 6th of April, 1659.*" calling them the famous long *Parliament*, and that their Enemies were proud and insolent, and offered abuses and assaults to the friends thereof, whose famous Actions were villified and evil spoken of; and in their *Declaration of the 20th of April, 1659.* calling to mind that the long *Parliament* were great and eminent assertors of that Cause, and had a speciall presence of God with them, and were specially blessed in that work: And on this they do promise the *Parliament* that they would be ready in their places to yeald them as becomes them their utmost assistance to sit in safety, for the improving present opportunity, for settling and securing the Peace and Freedome of this Commonwealth: *Se their Declaration of the 12th of May: And their Representation of the 5 of Octob, 1659.* where they say that they did not designe or intend any thing tending to the interruption of the *Parliament*; stileing themselves in many places of it *their faithful Army*. Nay many of them when they took their Commissions from the *Parliament*, promised and passed their Faiths to the *Parliament*, that they would serve them with all obedience as to the Supream Authority, all which they have voluntarily and violently broken.

And can they now think that the good people of these three Nations, after they have had so much experience of their inconstancy and unfaithfullness will trust them with giving them Lives, and appointing them Governours they having no Power or Authority so to do; or can they suppose that the just God will not avenge upon them all their Apostacies and abominable breach of Trust, Oaths, Covenants and Engagements made with hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven in the most solemn and sacred manner that men can performe to God, with solemn Fasting and Prayer; we do with reverence fear and great dread to the just God conjure them to consider what he hath done of old to Covenant-breakers, as to the House of *Israel*, for his breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made and had sworn unto the *Gibonites*; by the Lord God of *Israel*; and therefore they might not be touched: *Joshua 9, with 1 Sam. 31. chap.* and it is not only recorded in sacred and Divine Writ; but we have humane History also affording us Testimony sufficient to strike men with Amazement; (if they are not hardened in their hearts,) and to constrain men to look back and see where they have turned out of the way, and fall down before the Lord and repent, and in their first work, that for an Attonement may be made, least the great and just God of Heaven break forth in wrath; untill their be no remedy, and therefore we also lay before them that which is recorded in the Turkish History of *Ulaudisloves* King of *Hungary*, and *Amurath* the sixth Emperor of the *Turks*: See the Turkish History, pag. 246. and 247. where it is recorded, that their being a League made between *Ulaudisloves* the King of *Hungary*, and the Emperor *Amurath*, sworn to, and confirmed in great and sacred solemnity, the King of *Hungary* Swore and Confirmed it on the holy Evangelist; and took the Sacrament to keep and performe the League then made inviolable; and the Emperor *Amurath* on the *Altarin*, but about some time after, the King of *Hungary*, (that professed Christianity) taking advantage of the Emperors *Amuraths* Troubles with other Enemies, and by the perswasion of the Pope of *Roome*, perfidiously and basely breaks this League that was so sacredly and solemnly made; and invades the *Turks* Territories with a great Army, and at last came to joyne battle without any cause, where there was a sore & bloody fight, and many thousands slaine, *Amurath* seeing himself going to the worst; his Army likely to be beaten; here being great slaughter made of his men; and beholding the picture of a Crucifix in the displayed Ensignes of the intituled Christians, plucks the writing out of his Bosome, wherein the then late League was comprised; and holding his hands up and his eyes cast up to the Heaven, said thus,

"Behold thou crucified Christ, this is the League thy Christians in thy name, made with me; and with our cause have violated: Now if thou be a God as they say thou art; and as we dreame, revenge the wrong they have done to thy name and me, and shew thy power on thy perjurous people, who in their hearts deny thee their God."

Now the great and just God; that loveth Righteousness, and hateth Covenant-breaking: did shew his power on that false King of *Hungary Ulaudisloves*, himself being slaine; and his head cut off and carayed about in Triumph, and all his Army lost, so that there was scarce two left together.

Surely the same God which was so just as to punish Sauls Children for their Fathers breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made many hundred years before with the Fathers of the *Gibonites*; and destroyed *Ulaudisloves* the King of *Hungary* for but once breaking Faith with *Amurath* the Emperor of the *Turks*; will much more punish these many Officers of our English Army which have so many times violated their Leagues, Covenants and Engagements; and have frequently been false to their trust; and broken faith with Christians, yea with three Nations who do profess Christ, and whom they call Bretheren.

And we do now appeale to thee thou only wise God, in whose Name they have made all their Oaths, Promises, Engagements and Covenants; thy honour is engag'd to take vengeance on these Faith-breaking men, and beseech thee to behold all those Leagues, Covenants and Oaths which these men that call themselves people, have solemnly made in thy name, and yet remaine hard and unrepentant. And we do now remonstrated and declared the manifold miseries of this Nation occasioned by the usurpation and Tyranny of those that have violated our Foundation of Government; our Parliaments and our Lawes; and have disordered and almost destroyed us in our Trade and interest; both at home and abroad Eclipsed our Glory in the eyes of other Nations; (who are daily more and more animated against us, by reason of our changes,) we therefore desire the Souldiery of the Army, to consider that as

they will appear to all the world to be no Mercenary Army longer, that desire the Lust & Ambition of any whatsoever, (as they have often declared) and as they do expect to find mercy with the Lord Jesus at the last day, and to stand up, and appear, to do their utmost endeavours, that the Nation (out of whose Purges they have had their pay) may return to the true English Centre of Honour, Safety, Peace and Freedom, themselves and posterity being equally with us and ours concerned, it being of no private nature, but of Common and impartial good unto all.

Let not your Swords be Masters of you; Consciences and Reason: The Parliament and people, the Lawes and Liberties of England cry out aloud, call for, and challenge your help. It is your duty and not to be slighted. The vengeance of England, and the curse of Heaven hang over your heads, and will certainly consume you if you do not Repent, and we warn you thereto: Search your Consciences, and examine your selves what it is that you pursue, whether you can answer it to God or man. It availeth not to say you are for the Army, or to run headlong after great Officers to fight for plunder, Rapine or ruin, which must of necessity be, without the Parliament. As in Freedom and Honour there being no other Legal way to raise Money on the people for your pay. It is not their nine Commissions, their greatness, or ambition can justify you therein, or satisfy Conscience when Conscience hath any force. You are English men, and all England is at stake. The very Soul and Reason of your Country is concerned, your great Officers have stab'd the Nation to the heart; Our Parliament, Our Lawes, Our Liberties lie gasping and striving for Life, be therefore like the good Samaritan, bind up our wounds, powre in the Oyl, and know that if your great Officers could over-power, and destroy those that are engaged in Scotland in the behalf of the Parliament, under the conduct of General Monk, that noble Patriot and gallant Adversary of English Rights, in the Privileges and Liberties of Parliaments, according to his late Declaration. Can you therefore think we shall dye in their Bodies? Shall our living spirits be their extinguished? No. Our Cause is immortal, head after head generation after generation will rise up in judgment against you to rescue our Freedom, such is the Spirit of the English Nation. For when the Norman Conquerour had six score thousand men in Arms on English ground, to conquer the people of England, Lawes, but could not do it, and was forced to swear Allegiance three times to the Lawes of England, and ever since they have lived in despite of all enemies. And think not that you can do that which never could be done. Our Parliament (though they be funded by your forces, suffer your interruption while think not you can outlive them, there is that life in a Parliament, though you are not aware of it, which is too great an interest for your strength, you may sooner split your selves than ever to destroy it. Behold O ye Souldiers! here we have spread the Cause of England and the whole series and course thereof, for above thirty years before you: that you may compare things with things, and Judge of our sad and wofull condition how we have been abused and cheated, and whilst fighting for Freedom and Law, our Bonds have been increased, and more load and more hath been heaped upon the people, and our endeavours are to bring us into a most absolute servitude, and make us if possibly more vassals and slaves, and greater than ever. This Bondage is above all before it, both Modern and Ancient: a yoke as is hereby to be borne. Here is Good and Evil before you, and this our Protestation and Remonstrance we leave at your Door: having discharged the sincerity of our souls, in plainness and simplicity of mind, without favour or guile. And God be the Witness between us, if you reject us, herein the Evil and guile is yours. We have given you notice and warning beforehand, and all the Blood that ensues will be the Blood of War against you.

Rowle up therefore and awake, Consider before you strike how you can shed the Blood of the Innocent for the humour of your Officers, and falsifie your Consciences therein, or how can can you dye for it your selves? Is your Blood of no more value then to be spilt for their ambition? Or can you live the Hearts to rip up the Bowels of your Mother, your Native Country, for their sakes, and to make your Posterity their Vassals; we are plain with you, do what you will, we for our parts shall not repeat or go back, from this our Protestation and Remonstrance, but shall faithfully avow and assert the same to the utmost hazard of our Liberties, Lives and Fortunes.

And in pursuance of this our Remonstrance and Protestation, and sacred undertakings, we the present Assertors, Promoters, and Subscribers heretofore in and about the Cities of London, Westminister and Borough of Southwark, have delivered & will deliver our names in a Rowle to certain persons of Trust and of assured confidence, engaged and united with us herein, as a memorial to God and our Country of this our Protestation, &c. with this sacred Vow one to another to stand and fall, to live and die, and mingle our Blood and Estates together in the just Execution hereof.

And when all Israel saw that the King would not hearken unto them, the People answered the King saying, What portion have we in David, and we desire none other inheritance but the Sons of Jesse. Every man to your House O Israel. And now David see to thine own House, for we will forsake thee. Thus he sheweth you that the King would not hearken unto them, and that the People answered him.

Chapter 11. Verse 4. Thus saith the Lord, He shall not go up to fight against your Brethren, nor every man to his House for the thing is done of me.

By which (in brief) we are induced to observe, from both the aforesaid Chapters, and Chronicles, That although David was a King or Government, by special or extraordinary appointment, of which kind of Title the late deceased pretended Protector, or the now Grinders of the Army could not neither lawfully pretend unto. And although after the death of Solomon, Rehoboam was the Successor, yet the People still free when they assembled to make him King, tendered him Obligations and Conditions, to

secure and free them from the heavy yokes, and grievous servitude they were before that under, in the time of his Father. And also when *Rehoboham* refused his Fathers sage Counsellours Counsel, or advice, which was to be kind, and also to give good words; yet he took the Counsel of his own Confederates, and violent lawless persons that stood before him, whose advice and ends were, to make his little finger heavier then his Fathers Loynes, and to chastise them with Scorpions that had before been chastised with Whips; Whereupon the house of *Israel* declared themselves, they had no portion in *David*, or inheritance in the Son of *Jesse*, and advised *David* to go to his own house, and they themselves went to their own habitations, without making him King over them. And when *Rehoboham* had gathered one hundred, and fourscore Thousand chosen men, and Warriors of the house of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, to fight against *Israel*, the word of God came to the man of God, to give command to the violent persons, or Warriors, That every man should return to his own house, and gives the reason for it, because the thing was done of God. So we Freeborn Englishmen assert, That our Fundamental Lawes and Liberties, (for which so much Blood hath been shed) are just and sacred.

Our Parliaments are our Rights, and the Defendors and ancient Conservators of our Rights, and by those our Lawes we have such lawful bounds and conditions to ease us from our Yoaks and heavy servitude, that no unlawful violence ought to be used in our Nations; But in the late fact of the violent interruption of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, (to whom the Officers of the Army were solemnly engaged) a violence is not only thereby done, but an example is thereby laid to scourge us with Scorpions, destroy our Lawes, and to make Parliaments for ever afraid to assemble, and sit, to discharge their Trust, and be faithful to their Countreys Liberties, for fear of detestable Force, and all the sad consequences thereof. And therefore seeing some of the Officers of the Army without any colour of Right (*Rehoboham* having a Right in those daies and times as hereditary from his anointed Grandfather *David* and his Father *Solomon*) have contrary to their Faith, interrupted the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, and seduced divers Souldiers to their Faction, and have usurped a Power and pretence to Authority; Therefore, to your Rights O England, to save your Laws, Liberties, Parliaments, Posterities. What Portion have we in those Officers of the Army? What Inheritance have we in them? Let them returne to their own Habitations, that we may at length have the benefit, and fruit of our contention for our Lawes, Liberties and Parliaments, by expense of Blood and Treasure. Our Lawes & Liberties (notwithstanding defect & ill Government in persons) were and are as so many invincible Bulwarks, & righteous Fundamentals, that no Kings nor Princes, or any other persons, could exercise an Arbitrary Power over us. And therefore we see no reason at all, why a few or many Officers of the Army or any of their Faction, or party, should endeavour to make our Lawes, Liberties, Parliaments, & Posterities, subject to their Violent and Arbitrary pleasure to declare, null and make void their just Acts, which many Tyrants and Monarchs in former times, durst never presume to do, or at least to publish it so presumptuously; All which we lay before the Righteous God of Heaven and Earth to judge between them and us.

The Citizens and Inhabitants of LONDON WEST-

MINSTER, and the Burrough of SOUTHWARK, the present Promoters, and Subscribers hereof, to their Brethren and Friends of this Common-wealth.

November 16. 1659.

Brethren and fellow Freemen of England,

WE desire that constant prayer be made to the Almighty God for a blessing upon our endeavours herein; And it is judged, that about 3 Months time after the date hereof, is sufficient for the taking the Subscriptions of the whole Nation hereunto; And we have to that end sent several Copies to each County and City, And those that can be ready sooper are desired to make their return of their Subscriptions by the first of March next, to any of the persons hereunder written who have engaged in the Cause.

The Lord Fairfax,
Maj. Gen. Ph. Skippon,
Major Gen. Overton,
Governor of Hull.

Col. Nath. Whetom,
Governor of Portsmouth.

Col. Tho. Aives
Governour of Hurst-Castle.

Capt. Perbel Governour of Tarmouth Castle.

Major VVearing Governor of the Town of Shrewsbury.

Col. Croxon Governour of Chester Castle.

Col. Bingham Governour of Guernsey.

Lieut. Col. Meers governour of Barmick.

Lieut. Col. Styles at Tarmouth.

Col. Sanders of Derbyshire.

Col. Marcomb of Lincolnshire.

John Sireater Comptroller of the Ordinance.

Major Barton.
Doctor Parker.

Lieut. Col. Farley.
Major Arth. Eveling.
Col. Allured.

Col. Messe.
Major John Wildman.

Major Robert Harloe.

Col. Silvanus Taylor.

Lieut. Col. Bayns of Southwark.

Agitant Gen. Sedasene of VVarmick.

Col. Hawkworth of VVarmick Castle.

Major:

Sr. Anthony Ashley-Cooper.
 Capt. Taylor of Westminster.
 Mr. Maximilian Petty of Berks.
 Capt. Disber in Hartfordshire.
 Agita. Gen. Nelschorp.
 Major Brown in great St. Bartholomew-Close, London.
 Lieut. Col. Andrews of Col. Mofse Regiment.
 Lieut. Col. Camfield.
 Col. Hacker.
 Major Hubbard of Col. Hackers Regiment.
 Col. Randall of Wiltshire.
 Col. Rich.
 Major Breman of Col. Riches Regiment.
 John Troit of Laverstock in the County of Southron, Esq.
 Rich. Reeve of the City of Winton, Esq.
 Col. John VWhite of the Tower of London.
 Col. Raintorrough of Northamptonshire.
 Major Cerling of Gravton.
 Quarter Master Gen. Fincher of Berks.
 Major VWilliam Scut. & Major George Scut. of Poole.
 Vice-Admirall Lawson.
 Vice-Aemirall Goodson.
 Sr. Rich. Staynor of Greenwich.
 Capt. Hall of St. Mary Magdalens.
 Col. VWilliam VVeb.
 Lord Mayor and Common Councill of the City of London and to the Commissioners of the Militia of the City of London by Act of Parliament.
 Alderman Detrick.
 Alderman Loue.
 Alderman Bateman.
 Alderman Biddolph.
 Alderman Atkins.
 Deputy Cliffe.
 Deputy Camfield.
 Deputy Lenthall.
 Thomas Arnold.

Joseph Golden.
 VWilliam Jelly.
 Mr. Rolfe.
 Mr. Havington.
 Mr. Baker.
 Mr. Hind.
 Col. John Okey.
 Col. Slingsby Bethell.
 Col. Gower.
 Major Marke Coe.
 VWilliam Pennoyer, Esq.
 Major Robere Russel.
 Cap. VWilliam Mead.
 Cap. Nich. Roberts.
 Cap. Stephen Hanbury.
 Lieut. Col. John Marriott.
 Rich. VVaring the Elder.
 John Jackson.
 Edward Bushell.
 Col. VVogan of South-Wales.
 Capt. Morgan of South-Wales.
 Major Gen. Morgan.
 Col. Bright of York-shire.
 Major Huntington of Oxfordshire.
 Capt. John VVagstaffe of Bedfordshire.
 Col. Kendrick of Kent.
 Col. Blunt of Kent.
 Lambert Godfrey of Kent, Esq.
 Mr. Broughton of Madron in Kent.
 Colonel Sparrow of Essex.
 Col. Cook of Pedmarsh in Essex.
 Col. VWilliam VVeb of London.
 Col. Boswell.
 The present Mayor of Colchester.
 Or to any one of those Commissioners of the Militia of Westminster by Act of Parliament.
 Mr. Houlton.
 Capt. Constable.
 Mr. Chartwood.
 Mr. Dodson.
 Mr. VVartopp.
 Mr. Martin, Seniour.
 Mr. Seagood.
 Mr. Hawkins.
 Lieut. Col. Harrington.
 Mr. Barners.
 Mr. Nevill.
 Mr. Arthur Samuel.

Col. VWeston.
 Mr. Colchester.
 Mr. VVaine.
 Col. Silvanus Taylor.
 Mr. Blake.
 Mr. Norris.
 Mr. Martin, Junior.
 Bedford.
 Edward Cater.
 Joseph Barber.
 Major John Barber.
 Bedford Town.
 John Easton, } Alder.
 Robert Bell. } Berks.
 John Blagrave.
 Daniel Roberts.
 John Fenwick of Bray, Buckingham.
 Henry Phillips.
 John Destrill.
 Thomas VWhite.
 Cambridge.
 Robert Castle.
 John Lowery.
 Richard Timbs.
 Ely.
 Francis Underwood.
 Hamand VVard.
 Thomas Castle.
 Chester.
 Thomas Breuerson.
 Edward Hide.
 Robert Venables.
 Henry Brook.
 Cornwell.
 Charles Bassaven.
 John Lumpyen.
 Edward Elliot.
 Richard Penwarren.
 Cumberland.
 VWilliam Briscoe.
 John Barwis.
 Thomas Croyster.
 Derby.
 Gervis Benner.
 Robert Eyre.
 Mr. John Delton, Alderman of Darby.
 Devon.
 VWilliam Pry.
 John Serla.

Thomas Foxwarth.
 Justinyon Peard.
 Sampson Lark.
 Exeter.
 James Peerse.
 Samuel Slade.
 VWilliam Venner.
 VValter Deeble.
 Dorsett.
 Robert Pellam.
 Edward Butler.
 John Coker.
 VWilliam Lawrance.
 Poole.
 Moses Durrell.
 Jones Dewey.
 Durham.
 Francis VVren.
 Paul Hobson.
 John Brackston.
 Yorke.
 George Lord Ewri.
 Francis Lassell.
 Francis Thorpe Serjeant at Law.
 John Narey.
 John Allured.
 Thomas VVestby.
 John Ledghard.
 York City.
 Lenard Tompson.
 Henry Tompson.
 Richard Hewis.
 Bryan Dawson.
 Essex.
 Henry Mildmay of Graces.
 Christopher Earle.
 Edward Turner.
 Mr. Shaw of Colchester.
 Capt. Rayner.
 Gloucester.
 John Stevens.
 Robert Jackson.
 Silvanus VWood.
 Edmund VVoreap.
 Gloucester Town.
 VWilliam Shearberd.
 Luke Naise.
 Lawrance Singleton.
 John Singleton.
 Hereford.
 John VWoodgar.
 Ralph Darrell.
 John VVallham.

Henry Morgan

John Williams

Nicholas Taylor.

Robert Weaver

Brecon.

John Morgane

Thomas Watling.

Lewis Jones.

Northampton.

Sr. Richard Samuel.

Richard Samuel.

Edward Farmer.

William Ward.

John Cleypole, Senior.

Francis Quarles.

Nottingham.

Christopher Allured.

Francis Molineux.

John Martin.

Robert Kirby.

Jonarhan Everrad.

Nottingham Town.

John Fillingham.

William Drury, Alder

men.

Norfolk.

Sr. Horatia Townesend,

Barronet.

Sr. Ralph Haire.

Sr. William Doyly.

George Cock.

Thomas Toll.

Josua Green.

Norwich.

Maj. Erasmus Earl Ser-

geant au Law.

Adrian Parmenter.

Northumberland.

Ralph Dellaval,

William Shafto,

Robert Fenwick,

Henry Ogel,

Thomas Bonner Alder-

deiman of Newcastle.

Jeremiah Tolhurst,

Ralph Salkeild,

Newcastle.

George Dawson,

John Blackifton.

George Blackifton.

Oxon.

William Draper.

Thomas Appletree.

John Butler.

Robert Warcup.

John Phelps.

Adrian Scroop.

John Carey.

Rutland.

Evers Armin.

Richard Halford.

Ambrose Braughton.

Samuel Moor.

John Corbet.

Garwel Taylor.

Edmond Warrington.

John Groom.

Thomas Haigs.

Edward Cressier.

Stafford.

George Bellor.

Thomas Bagnel.

Zachariah Rabbinton.

Thomas Pudsey.

Liceffer Barber.

Edw. Parkhouse.

Somerset.

Henry Bonner.

John Harrington.

John Cary of Castle-

Cary.

George Trevillian.

Rob. Aldworth, Esqs.

John Paice Mayor of

the City of Bath.

Capt. Nicholas Blake.

Capt. Will. Pitman.

Capt. Tho. Hilyard.

Col. Web.

Capt. Tho. Colins.

Capt. Philip Liffant.

Capt. Will. Gapper.

George Gold gent.

Bristol.

John Hagger Esq; one

of the Judges for

Wales.

Rob. Aldworth Esq;

Dennis Hollister.

Nehemiah Collins.

Capt. Edward Pier.

Southampton.

Sir John Digby Knight.

Chalenor Chute.

Francis Roll.

Thomas Betworth.

George Withers of

Winton, Esqs.

Isle of Wight.

Thomas Bowerman.

John Richards.

Robert Dillington.

George Searl gent.

Capt. Newman;

Capt. Leg of Steuburge.

Suffolk.

Henry Felton Baronet.

Thomas Waldgrave.

James Hobert,

Robert Curdon.

William Gibbs.

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Giles Barnardiston.

Thomas Chaplyn.

Robert Duncon.

Barnaby Bawel.

John Moody.

Surrey.

Lieut. Colonel George

Duncombe.

Walter Ralieg.

John Gold of Clapham.

Deane Goodwyn.

Richard Downs.

Marth of Darkin.

Suffex.

Thomas Hafilrig.

William Spence.

Tho. Betworth of Vi-

ning.

Arthur Betworth Esq;

William Cawley junior

Esq;

William Hay junior.

Worcester.

Sir Tho. Rous Baronet.

Hen. Bromley of Upton

Edward Salwey.

Tho. Milward Esqs.

Edmond Pit.

Warrick.

Sir Simon Archer.

Thomas Archer.

John Halford Esqs.

Sam. Ebral of Coventry.

John Crichley Mayor of

the City.

Tnomas Basnet.

Rob. Bedford Alderm.

Marthew Bridges.

Wils.

Philip Smith.

William Ludlow.

Will. Cole of Downton

Nicholas Green.

John Read.

William Shute.

Bennet Swain Esqs.

William Coles of the

= Close of new Sarum.

Edward Stoaks.

Edward Hungerford of

Farloe Castle.

Tho. Goddard gent.

Westmerland.

Roger Bateman.

Thomas Brathwaire.

Edward Briggs.

Randal Bateman.

John Archer.

James Cock,

Edward

Whitrong.

Blunt.

Puler.

Turner.

Wancon.

Drewery.

Juxon.

Hardell.

Kent.

Blount.

James.

Foch.

Meredeth.

Nur.

Plommer.

Crumpton.

Boles.

Canterbury.

Ockman.

Lade.

Page.

Lee.

Lancaster.

West.

Shutlworth.

Storkie.

Righby of

Hilton.

Rigby of

ron.

Leicester.

Hertrop.

Horton.

Frank.

Baker.

Markham.

Linkholme.

Michael Armyre,

Baronet.

Stephey Walcat.

Chen Hall.

uel Cust.

Middlesex.

John Thorrogood.

Thomas Hubbert.

Thomas Treswallen.

Warance Steel.

Union Pager.

Mommouth.

Edward Herbert.

John Herbert.

David Morgain.

Robert Jones.

Glomorgaine.

Stephey Winaham.

Edward Stradling.

Powell.

Montgomery, Dimbleby,
Flin, Carr, and
Merriam and
Anglesey,

Sir John Wittewrong.
Luke Loyd. Esq;
Robert Griffith.
Rice Vaughan.

John Gold of Glamorgan.
John Goodwyn.
Richard Dwyer.
John Dwyer.

Thomas Haining.
William Haining.
The Bishop of V.
Arthur Bethwold.
William Cawley.

William Hay.
The City of Bath.
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Sir Simon Arthur.
John Arthur.
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Edward Allen.
Gerrard Barhar.
William Wynni.
John Sydenham.
Richard Jones of Bea-

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Cardigan.
Thomas Wogan.

George Bell.
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David Morgan.
Sir Rich. Price Baronet.
Carmarthen.

John Hagger.
David Morgan.
Lenkin Loyd.
Rowland Gwynne.
Walter Thomas.

John Hagger.
David Morgan.
Lenkin Loyd.
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Walter Thomas.

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David Morgan.
Lenkin Loyd.
Rowland Gwynne.
Walter Thomas.

Sir Erasmus.
Roger Lott.
Thomas Wogan.
Samplen Lott.
John Eliot.

Walter Coney.
Rowland Wogan.

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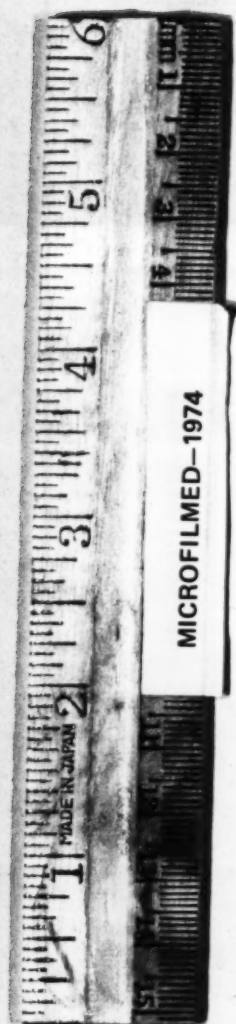
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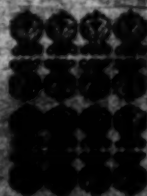
1659
THE
REMONSTRANCE
AND
PROTESTATION
OF THE
Well-affected People of the Cities
of LONDON, WESTMINSTER,
and other the Cities, Counties and places
within the Common-wealth of
ENGLAND,

AGAINST

Those Officers of the ARMY,
Who put force upon, and interrupted the
PARLIAMENT;
the 13th of Octob. 1659.

AND

Against all pretended Powvers or Authoritys that they
have or shall set up, to Rule or Govern, this Common-wealth,
that is not established by PARLIAMENT.



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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 1st 1861

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 1ST 1861

AND

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 1ST 1861

AND

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 1ST 1861

A Remonstrance and Protestation Of the Well-affected People in the Cities of

London, Westminster, and other the Cities, Counties and Places within the
Common-wealth of England, against those Officers of the Army, who put
force upon, and interrupted the *Parliament*, the 13th Octob. 1659.
and against all pretended Powers or Authorities that they have
or shall set up to Rule or Govern this *Common-wealth*.



When we take into Deep and Requisite Consideration, the first Remonstrance of *Parliament* 15th of December 1641, Declaring the great dangers and fears, the pressing miseries and calamities, the various distempers and disorders, which had about 16 years before that time not only assaulted, but in a manner overwhelmed, and extinguished the Liberty, Peace and Prosperity of the Nation; And exceedingly weakened and undermined the Foundation and strength thereof, by several waies, by which we did and do understand what was the Cause lately termed the *Good Old Cause*; for which, there hath been much precious Blood shed, many thousand Families impoverished and undone, and many Millions of treasure consumed; And because we and our Posterity are, and shall be mutually and unavoidably concerned in the we or happiness of our Native Countrey: We cannot but mention what was amongst manifold considerable and exemplary particulars, declared by this Famous and Renowned *Parliament*, in Right of the *English People* against the King, his wicked Council, and Adherents, as the Ground-work and Reasons of the first War.

It was declared, That the Root of all mischief, was a malignant and pernicious design, to subvert the Fundamentall Laws and Principles of Government, upon which the Land was firmly established, and to discontinue, break, and dissolve *Parliaments*, and wickedly advise the King so to do, and to return to waies of Confusion, in which their own evil waies were most likely to prosper, and succeed: Publishing untrue and scandalous Declarations, and proceedings, to corrupt and invenome the *English Army* then in being, against the *Parliament* and City of London, that they might Execute their malice to the subversion and dissolution of our Government, and shaking off all Bonds of Obedience to the Lawes, and with impudence of Spirit, to make *Parliaments* Odious to Colour the Violence used against them, to the great dejecting the Hearts of the People, forbidding them even to speak of *Parliaments*, seducing and corrupting some of the *Commons* in *Parliament*, to draw them into Conspiracies and Combinations against the Liberties of *Parliaments*, by Illegal, Arbitrary and cruel Commitments, and Usages against the *Fundamental Law*, which Law was justified and defended by the *Petition of Rights* in full *Parliament*; New Oaths forced, new Judicatures erected, a *Starr-Chamber*, *High-Commission*, &c. as, so many Forges of Misery, Oppression and Violence, to Bind the People in their Free-holds, Estates, and Actions; and to advance Prerogative above and against Law, heavy Impositions and Projects executed to Raise Moneys without the Peoples Consent in *Parliament*; engrossing the Militia of the Nation; That the People were left without necessary Defence; Inventions to make those Odious that sought to maintain the Laws and Liberties, insomuch that they were weeded out of Power and imployments, in Government, so that the Power and Authority remained in a few, or compacted party, to Modell, and inovate Government meerly to get countenance, and execution, and not for Debate and deliberation, And those that did not contribute to their Designs, were (upon all occasion) insured and oppressed, so that *Parliaments* were only called to get Countenance and supply of Money, and to engage Parties in their Quarrel, to make unjust Levies of Men and Moneys, ende vouring to make the *Parliaments* pliant to their Wills, to establish mischief by colour of Law, imprisoning those that denyed to submit to their Levies of Men and Monies; A *Parliament* call'd and prest for Money to maintaine War with Scotland, before Englands Grievances were relieved, which was declared to be against the *Fundamental Priviledge* and Proceedings of *Parliament* so to do, A Provincial Synod erected, who were so presumptuous as to make Cannons contrary to the *Fundamental Lawes*, *Statutes*, *Rights* of *Parliament* and *Liberties of the People*, to justify such Actions and Innovations, which they had heretofore introduced, without warrant of Law, and a new Oath imposed for the maintenance of their own Tyranny: as may upon serious and deliberate reading be easily seen, in the Book of Collections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, pages. And when we consider these things in a true, serious and Consciencious manner, according to our duty to God and our Countrey, our selves and Posterity, we are amazed and troubled, because, it doth not only produce in us thoughtes of comparison and Parallel with those high and unlawful, and extreame Actions, which have been done by the Military Power and influence of some few of the Chief persons of the Army, in *Parliament*, and out of *Parliament*, before the year 53, and since.

The Premises considered, We do Remonstrate and Declare, That the declared grounds of War betwix the late King and the Renowned *Parliament* in the Right of the People, was, as is before declared, the Kings illegal imposing Taxes upon the People, without their consent in *Parliament*, contrary to the known Laws of the Land, his subverting the *Fundamental Lawes* of the Nation, His neglecting and refusing to bring Delinquents to Tryal, that had been Instruments in obstruction Justice, promoting

practices frequently exercised by his Favorites. In so much, that the *Parliament* declared they were constrained in Order to the discharge of their trust to Raise the Militia for their own and the *Lanes* necessary preservation. The which, the King opposing, begot a long, dangerous, Chargeable & bloody Warr, which ended with Victory to the *Parliament*, and produced the taking away of the King, & the extirpating of the Kingly Office, upon which *England* was declared a Free State. But so it hath been, That by the Practices of the Common Enemy, and the Pride and Ambition of the late Generall *Cromwell*, the endeavours of the *Parliament* to settle these 3 Nations as a Free State & Commonwealth was obstructed; To accomplish which divers odious aspersions were cast upon their proceedings to the weakening of their Credit in the Eye of the Nations, the better to make way for their interruption, & his intended Usurpation. In which Pernicious designe he was assisted by divers Officers of the Army, and others who were invited to a Compliance in expectation of good things pretended by the said Usurper, who during the time of the exercise of his Usurped Authority, Multiplied inconveniences and mischiefs not a few, viz: In Levying Taxes upon the People, without consent in *Parliament*, Obstructing of Justice, Imprisoning the Innocent in divers Loathsome Goales and Dungeons, and sending divers honest and faithful Persons to Castles in Remote Islands, not only to the ruin & destructions of their Families, but to the loss of some of their Lives, contriving Snares, and sending his hired Emisaries to catch and trapan many Innocent Persons into his invented Plots, which being brought to pass, he basely Murthered many score Persons by his unjust Tyrannical, Illegal, Arbitrary High Court of Justice; selling for Slaves many of the Innocent People of this Common-wealth into parts beyond the Seas, to the Ruin & utter Destruction of them, their Wives and Families, Erecting under his Tyrannicall Power in the several divisions of the Nation his Bashaws or Major Generalls to the great grievance of the People; Decimating of the Cavaliers after they had Compounded and paid their Compositions, and were by the *Parliament* of the Common-wealth, pardoned in their Act of Oblivion for all their by-past Actions, which was one of the most Tyrannicall, Illegal and vildest Action that ever was done by any Tirant, violating the sacred publique Faith of a whole Nation, to the great scorne and dishonour of the *English* People in the sight of all Nations in the World, making them to be accounted the most Faithless People that ever was,

Moreover those his Major Generalls have by their Orders attempted to bind the People of this Nation in their Freeholds, Estates, Suits and Actions, Threatning to send them to *Jamaica*, if they would not observe their Tyrannicall Orders, as is notoriously known in most Counties of *England*. His making an unnecessary and destructive Warr with *Spain*, an Ally of this Commonwealth, In which the lives of many Thousands have been lost, and the Damages, Loss, and Expences in the charge of the severall Expeditions made against that Crown, to the Loss of about 2000 of Merchants Ships (the decay of Trade thereby amounting to above 16 Millions of money) The patching up a Peace upon dishonourable and disadvantageous termes with the *Dutch*, to the great dishonour of the *English* Nation; the neglect of putting in Execution the Act for the increase of Navigation and Trade; And Erecting by Will and Power severall Conventions under the Notion of *Parliaments* to carry on his Arbitrary Ambitious Designs.

The consideration of which no doubt did Induce the Army to decline *Richard* the late Protector so called, and to returne to their duty they did owe the *Parliament*, from whom they did lately receive their Commissions, and promised their Obedience after their Repentance made in their Declaration the 6th. of *May*. 59. in these words, viz.

"The publique Concernments of this Common-wealth Being through a vicissitude of Dangers, Deliverances and Backslidings of many, brought into that state and posture wherein they now stand, and our selves contributing thereunto by wandring divers wayes from Righteous and equal paths: And although there hath been many Essays to Obviate the dangers, and to settle the Nations in peace and prosperity, yet all hath proved ineffectuall, the only Wise God in the Course of his providence disappointing all endeavours therein: And also observing to our great Grief, that the good Spirit that appeared amongst us in the carrying on of this great work did daily decline, so as the *Good Old Cause* it self became a Reproach, we have been led to look back & examine the Cause of the Lords withdrawing his wonted presence from us, and where we turned out of the way, that through mercy we might return & give him the Glory: And amongst other things, calling to mind that the Long *Parliament* Consisting of the Members which continued their sitting untill the 20th. of *April*. 1653. were eminent assertors of that Cause and had a speciall presence of God with them, & was signally Blessed in that work: the desires of many good people concurring with ours therein we judge it our duty to invite the aforesaid Members to returne to the exercise & discharge of their trust as before the said 20th. of *April*. 53. And therefore we do hereby most earnestly desire the *Parliament* consisting of those Members who continued to sit since the year 1648. untill the 20th. of *April*. 53. to returne to the exercise and discharge of their trust: And we shall be ready in our places to yeild them as becommeth us our utmost assistance to sit in safety for the improving the present opportunity for settling and securing the Freedome of this Commonwealth.

Let this remaine as a testimony for ever upon Record to all posterity against those who were instrumentall in the interrupting of the *Parliament* upon the 13th. of *Oct*. 1659. For which reason there can be nothing pleaded in defence thereof, it being so Horrid a Breach of trust to put new Commissioners in the Ballance, with the safety of three Nations to adventure the interest of the publique upon so hazardous underraking, and for so light an Occasion to attempt the Overthrow of the supreme Authority, and thereby expose themselves to a necessity of introducing new unusefull Formes of Government: The which will prove (if possible to be effected) unsafe, dangerous and destructive to *England*, and may hold their Sons and Sons Sons in Chains of Tyranny, Oppression and Servitude. And all this to satisfy the Lust and Pride of some few persons, who have sold out our Fore-Fathers Liberty.

pretences of the Best of men: They knew well that under the most specious pretence, the greatest danger is lodged.

Therefore they left us such Lawes & principles of Government that by the justice thereof they should be able to preserve themselves & those that should be subject thereunto without the unnecessary addition of force which should be never made use of but in defence of Fundamentall Lawes & Rights, & in opposition to Enemies to the said publique interest.

Now from these manifold and weighty considerations wherein the Lives, Liberties, and Estates of our selves and posterities are so deeply concern'd, that if at this juncture of time we do not endeavour a stop to this Torrent of Confusion, thus breaking in upon us, the totall subversion of our fundamentall Lawes, our Parliaments and Freedomes will be most deeply indangered, it being the intent of the now Rampant Sword, to seat it self for ever upon us, and incayle an Army to posterity over us, for the Government of these Nations, a thing so horrible to be thought on, that no *Englishman* that hath the least sparke of English courage honour or vertue in him will indure the same; and therefore being prest in judgment and Conscience to cleare our selves to this present age, and to the English Generations that are to come, from the Guile of so great a bondage and ruin to the Nation, we are resolv'd as we part with our Liberties, to part with our Lives, and in pursuance thereof, we do hereby unanimously protest against, disclaime and renounce the late Act of the Interruption and force put upon the *Parliament* the 13th of *Octo.* 1659. as the highest of Treasons, of dangerous and wicked intents against all Law, *Parliaments*, and Civil Authority, and of Totall subjugation of *England* to the mercenary Tirannicall and oppressive Government of the Sword.

And we do remonstrate and declare that we will be subject to no Authority in *England*, but to the Authority of the people in *Parliament*, and that to the utmost of our powers, with our lives and fortunes we will endeavour the preservation of our *Fundamentall Good Old Lawes and Liberties*, the restauration of this present interrupted *Parliament*, and the settlement of this Nation upon the constant succession of *Parliaments*, and that no other Authority be exercised in *England*.

And we do utterly disclaime for us, and our posterities all Usurpations, and Innovations whatsoever in Government, all exercise of Martiall Law over our persons and Estates, their pretended Committee of safety at *White-Hall*, and whatsoever is or shall be set over us, otherwise than by Authority of the people Assembled in *Parliament*, according to our good wholesome Fundamentall Lawes and Birthrights. And do also remonstrate, & hereby engage to & with one another, that we will pay no monies whatsoever that is not duly Levied upon us by common consent by Act of *Parliament*, nor suffer any Souldiers to be quarter'd on us, or to take or force from us any maintenance in lew of quarters; all such & other exactions being Treasonable and against the Fundamentall Rights of the people, and the known Lawes of the Land, the free people of *England*, being not to be Taxed but by themselves represented in *Parliament*, and therefore till then, we will keep our moneys, being most certainly assured, if we keep our moneys, our Enemies will not be so well able to shew their affections or force to destroy our Cause, and if those Lawless uncommissioned Officers in the Army will take it by Fire, Sword, and Plunder, let them have a care of the issue thereof, for that is not to be borne by the Spirit of *Englishmen* or Christians.

And we do also remonstrate and maintaine, that neither the Officers of the Army, nor their pretended Committee of Safety at *White-Hall* have any right of Government over us, or to forme impose any Government upon us, and that their proceedings are all Treason against the Lawes of *England* the sovereignty of the people, and do also declare that we do own, stand by, and will in all lawfull wayes adheare unto the Authority of this *Parliament* that was interrupted the 13th, of *October* last, it being the only meanes under God to heal these Nations of these Distempers, Breaches, and Inundations which have lately broken in upon us, which violence is such a Preident that no *Parliament* can be, or account themselves safe in such actions.

And therefore to the Officers of the Army we do make our demand and legall challenge for the session and freedom of the interrupted *Parliament*, whom with our Fundamentall Lawes we will not Barter away for any thing that they can pretend, to give us. Therefore hands of those sacred things, for if you touch them, you touch the Apple of our eye, for your Tirannicall Committee of safety shall have no obedience from us, and therefore we say againe we demand the force that is upon our *Parliament* be removed, and that the Army do forthwith return to their duty they owe, and their obedience they so lately promised to performe, both by their Declaration of the 6th, of *May*, as aforesaid, and their solemn promises upon their receiving their Commissions from this present *Parliament*, and it being the undoubted and inherent right of the people to have the possession and Commands of the Armies and Militia of *England*, and not to be managed but by their consent in *Parliament*, the power of raising and disbanning of Armies, of making Warr and Peace, being one of the maine ends and reason of *Parliaments*, and the very essentiall properties thereof, the Sword of *England* of right belongeth to the Civil Authority of *England*, and not the Civil Authority to the Sword, for it was never yet heard since the Creation, that any Army disaillume the Civil Authority except that of the *Memphiticke* in *Egypt*, who soon did come to confusion, and so will these have just cause to fear, as a just Judgment of the Eternall God upon them, except they once more repent.

And therefore, if this will not avails with them, we must and will endeavour to rescue the sword out of their hands, and as our duty comaneth, to put it to the uses of our Legal Magistracy.

And we are the rather induced to assert the Session and Authority of this *Parliament*, in this late single difference between them, and some Officers of the Army, for that we have had experience of their abilities and courage, their experience of managing Affairs with Foreign Princes and States, their abilities to encounter with their *Whiggishness*, and the great and several successes that God hath signally blessed them with, as these Officers do themselves acknowledge, besides their frugality or great husbandry.

dry for the Nation: who notwithstanding their great charge, in a tedious and long War in the three Nations, and in forreign parts, yet they left the Nation out of debt, having clearly payd off all (except the

† Tuesday 4 Octob. Resolved, That the Arrears due unto the Officers and Souldiers of the Army, and also of the Militia Troops, shall be paid out of the Moneys of such moneys as shall be raised by the sale or composition of the Delinquents sequestred, and to be sequestred upon the late insurrection, and out of one Moneys of the money to be raised by the sale of Forrests and Chafes, excepting new Forrest, & the Forrest of Dean, and excepting such Timber and Trees as shall be thought fit, to be reserved and made use of for the service of the Commonwealth. And that the moneys of the money to be raised by the said Delinquents Estates shall go to the use of the Navy: And that the other moneys of the Forrests, except as aforesaid shall go to the payment and satisfaction of the debts due upon the publick Faith, and that the best way & means be speedily taken for rendering this Vote effectual.

residue of the Publick Faith, which they were in a way to have fully paid, (as may appear by the *Parliament* † Resolve of the 4th of October, 1659.) & left Four Hundred Thousand pounds in ready Cash, but when they came to sit again, they found the Nation run into debt by the late Usurper Oliver Cromwel, and his evil Councillours 35 hundred thousand pounds, which they were resolved to discharge, had not Sir George Booth and his parties insurrection, and the constant interruptions by the Officers of the Army prevented them, & it now hath and will cost the Nation many thousand pounds, to maintain the Interest of the new Intruders into Power, viz. Lambert and his Faction, who are all ready grown so bold and imperious, as to compel Free-Quarter in the North, and to encrease the peoples misery, the pretended Committee of Safety at Whitehall having sent down Orders to the City of Gloucester & Bristol, and divers other places for the Souldiers that are there, to take Free-quarter on all the people, which the Parliament declared no intent to do, they having made divers Lawes against that intollerable burthen.

Again we have sufficient ground to believe, that all the indifferent interests and perswasions in Religion within these Nations, will be more equally respected and secured, by the Authority and care of this Parliament, then by any other Assembly of men that can be chosen or thought on, by these pretenders of Government, as may appear by the Resolves of the Committee of Parliament for the Government. viz.

At the Committee for the Government in the Speakers Chamber, Septemb. 14, 15, 27, & 30, 1659. Sept. 14. 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power residing in the peoples Trustees, is and ought to be limited in the exercise thereof by some Fundamental, not to be dispensed with, or subjected unto alteration.

Sept. 15. 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power, is reposed in Trustees by the People for their preservation, not for their Destruction.

Sept. 17. 1659. Resolved, That it is destructive to the peoples Right and true Freedom, unto which by Gods blessing they are now restored, ever to admit or receive any earthly King, or single person whomsoever to be chief Magistrate in this Commonwealth, or any Hereditary claim or exercise of Legislative or executive Power in the Government.

Sept. 30. 1659. Resolved, That the Supream delegated Power is not intrusted, to restrain the profession of any person or persons, who profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, and in God the Holy Spirit, God blessed for evermore; And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to be the revealed and written Word or will of God. &c.

So that it is clear and manifest by their said actions, together with these Resolves, the Parliament minded their former and latter declared grounds, and intended to maintain the Fundamental Lawes of this Nation, Knowing, that therein is secured the Liberty and Freedom of all persons, both as men and Christians, and no other way can be thought on to secure the Liberties and Peace of all People.

Considering that the Original that give being to any other power, must be an Army, and such an Army as hath not been constant to any thing, but on the contrary have, through the influence of their grand Officers, started from all sacred Obligations, and have pursued and been subservient under pretence of Religion, and publick good, to corrupt Intrests, and the Chief Officers who have beguiled them, by specious pretences, that thereby the Nation is altogether unsettled, and hath past through divers and dangerous changes, to which it is too much to be feared, they have been influenced by forreign Jesuitical Councils.

We further take into consideration, that when pretended foundation of a new Government is inforced, and shall receive its unlawfull and unwarrantable being from a single sect or party in a Commonwealth the same will be too narrow, and impossible to comprehend the common interest of the whole, especially in a Nation so divided and subdivided into parties as ours is, and that private or particular interest, that so giveth it its pretended being, will principally and indeed fully respect its own, which must unavoidably tend to publick servitude and ruin to the whole, for in a settlement wherein all are not equally concerned and involved in the common benefit thereof, persecution and bondage, must be the only Portion of all save those of the over-ruling, unlawful and violent faction, if they can carry their self unlawful ends.

We do further remonstrate and declare that for as much as the whole Councill of the Officers of the of the Armies in the three Nations, are but a particular party and Interest, to whom it was never delegated, nor intrusted to be Legislators to the people of this Commonwealth, Lawes, Liberties Civil, religious, or Military either, themselves being but the hired servants of the Commonwealth; therefore they cannot any waies be judged in the least to have either Wisdom, Authority, Temperance, or Ability to comprehend the Interest of all the people in the three Nations. Moreover, the woful experience we have had of their great, horrible and unheard of unfaithfulness, as by several particulars may

and will appeare, viz. *A Declaration of the 9th, of Sept. 1647.* From the then *General Council of the Army*, about one Major *Whit* that had in their Council publick declared then, "That there was then no visible Authority in the Kingdom, but the power and force of the Sword, this they did disavow from their hearts, as not having any designe to set the power of the Sword above, or against the Fundamentall Authority and Government of the Kingdome, and their readines to maintaine and uphold the said Authority, disavowing such principles or purposes: *See their Declaration of the 6th of April, 1659.* calling them the famous long *Parliament*, and that their Enemies were proud and insolent, and offered abuses and assaults to the friends thereof, whose famous Actions were villified and evil-spoken of; and in their *Declaration of the 20th of April, 1659.* calling to mind that the long *Parliament* were great and eminent assertors of that Cause, and had a speciall presence of God with them, and were signally blessed in that work: And on this they do promise the *Parliament* that they would be ready in their places to yeald them as becomes them their utmost assistance to sit in safety, for the improving present opportunity, for settling and securing the Peace and Freedome of this Commonwealth: *See their Declaration of the 12th of May: And their Representation of the 5 of Octob. 1659.* where they say that they did not designe or intend any thing tending to the interruption of the *Parliament*, styling themselves in many places of it *their faithfull Army*: Nay many of them when they took their Commissions from the *Parliament*, promised and passed their Faiths to the *Parliament*, that they would serve them with all obedience as to the Supream Authority, all which they have voluntarily and violently broken.

And can they now think that the good people of these three Nations, after they have had so much experience of their inconstancy and unfaithfullness will trust them with giving them Lawes, and appointing them Governours they having no Power or Authority so to do, or can they suppose that the just God will not avenge upon them all their Apostacies and abominable breach of Trust, Oaths, Covenants and Engagements made with hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven in the most solemn and sacred manner that men can performe to God, with solemn Fasting and Prayer, we do with reverence fear and great dread to the just God conjure them to consider what he hath done of old to Covenant-breakers, as to the House of *Saul*, for his breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made and had sworne unto the *Gibeonites*, by the Lord God of *Israel*, and therefore they might not be touched: *Joshua 9, with 2 Sam. 21. chap.* and it is not only recorded in sacred and Divine Writt, but we have humane History also affording us Testimony sufficient to strike men with Amazement, (if they are not hardened in their hearts,) and to constrain men to look back and see where they have turned out of the way, and fall down before the Lord and repent, and do their first work, that so an Atonement may be made, least the great and just God of Heaven break forth in wrath, untill their be no remedy, and therefore we also lay before them that which is recorded in the *Turkish History of Ulandislawes King of Hungary, and Amurath the sixth Emperor of the Turks*: See the *Turkish History*, pag. 246. and 247. where it is recorded, that their being a League made between *Ulandislawes* the King of *Hungary*, and the Emperor *Amurath*, sworne to, and confirmed in great and sacred solemnity, the King of *Hungary* Swore and Confirmed it on the holy Evangelist, and took the Sacrament to keep and performe the League then made inviolable, and the Emperor *Amurath* on the *Alcoran*, but behold some time after, the King of *Hungary*, (that professed Christianity) taking advantage of the Emperors *Amuraths* Troubles with other Enemies, and by the perswasion of the Pope of *Rome*, perfidiously and safely breaks this League that was so sacredly and solemnly made, and invades the *Turks* Territories with a great Army, and at last came to joyne battle without any cause, where there was a fore & bloody fight, and many thousands slaine, *Amurath* seeing himself going to the worst, his Army likely to be beaten, there being great slaughter made of his men, and beholding the picture of a Crucifix in the displayed Ensignes of the intituled Christians, plucks the writing out of his Bosome, wherein the then late League was comprised, and holding his hands up and his eyes cast up to the Heaven, said thus, viz.

"Behold thou crucified Christ, this is the League thy Christians in thy name, made with me, and with our cause have violated: Now if thou be a God as they say thou art, and as we dreame, revenge the wrong they have done to thy name and me, and shew thy power on thy perjurous people, who in their deeds deny thee their God.

Now the great and just God, that loveth Righteousness, and hateth Covenant-breaking did shew his Power on that false King of *Hungary Ulandislawes*, himself being slaine, and his head cut off and carayed about in Tryumph, and all his Army lost, so that there was scarce two left together.

Surely the same God which was so just as to punish *Sauls* Children for their Fathers breaking the Covenant that *Joshua* made many hundred years before with the Fathers of the *Gibeonites*, and destroyed *Ulandislawes* the King of *Hungary* for but once breaking Faith with *Amurath* the Emperor of the *Turks* will much more punish these many Officers of our English Army which have so many times violated Oaths, Leagues, Covenants and Engagements; and have frequently been false to their trust, and broak Faith with Christians, yea with three Nations who do profess Christ, and whom they call Bretheren. And we do now appeale to thee thou only wise God, in whose Name they have made all their Oaths, Promises, Engagements and Covenants, thy honour is engag'd to take vengeance on these Faith-breaking men, we beseech thee to behold all those Leagues, Covenants and Oaths which these men that call themselves thy people, have solemnly made in thy name, and yet remaine hard and unrepentant.

Having now remonstrated and declared the manifold miseries of this Nation occasioned by the usurpation and Tyranny of those that have violated our Foundation of Government, our Parliaments and Fundamentall Lawes, and have dissented and almost destroyed us in our Trade and interest, both at home and abroad Eclipsed our Glory in the eyes of other Nations, (who are daily more and more animated against us, by reason of our changes,) we therefore desire the Souldiery of the Army, to consider that as

they will appear to all the world to be no Mercenary Army, longer; that do serve the Lust & Ambition of any whatsoever, (as they have often declared) and as they do expect to find mercy with the Lord Jesus at the last day, and to stand up and appear, to do their utmost endeavours, that the Nation (out of whose Purse they have had their pay) may return to the true English Center of Honour, Safety, Peace and Freedom, themselves and posterity being equally with us and ours concerned, it being of no private nature, but of Common and impartial good unto all.

Let not your Swords be Masters of your Consciences and Reason; The Parliament and people, the Lawes and Liberties of England cry out aloud, call for, and challenge your help, it is your duty and not to be slighted. The vengeance of England and the curse of Heaven hang over your heads, and will certainly consume you if you do not Repent, and we warn you thereof; Search your Consciences; and examine your selves what it is that you pursue, whether you can answer it to God or man. It availeth not to say you are for the Army, or to run head-long after great Officers to fight for plunder, Rapine or ruin, which must of necessity be, without the Parliament sit in Freedom and Honour, there being no other Legal way to raise Money on the people for your pay. It is not their nine Commissions, their greatness, or ambition can justifie you therein, or satisfie your Conscience when Conscience hath any force. You are English men, and all England is at stake. The very Soul and Reason of your Countrey is concerned, your great Officers have stab'd the Nation to the Heart; Our Parliament, Our Lawes, Our Liberties lye gasping and striving for Life, be therefore like the good Samaritan, bind up our wounds, powre in the Oyl and know that if your great Officers could over-power, and destroy those that are engaged in Scotland in the behalf of the Parliament, under the conduct of General Monk, that noble Patriot and gallant Assertor of English Rights, in the Priviledges and Liberties of Parliaments, according to his late Declarations; Can you therefore think we shall dye in their Bodies? Shall our living spirits be their extinguished? No. Our Cause is immortal, head after head, generation after generation will rise up in judgment against you to rescue our Freedom, such is the Spirit of the English Nation; For when the Norman Conquerour had six score thousand men in Armes on English ground, to conquer the people of Englands Laws, but could not do it, and was forced to swear Allegiance three times to the Lawes of England, and ever since they have lived in despite, of all enemies; And think not that you can do that which never could be done, Our Parliaments (though they be sturded by your forces, suffer your interruption a while think not you can outlive them, there is that life in a Parliament, though you are not aware of it, which is too great an Interest for your strength, you may sooner spire your selves then ever to destroy it. Behold O ye Souldiers! here we have spread the Cause of England and the whole series and course thereof, for above thirty years before you; that you may compare things with things, and Judge of our sad and woful condition how we have been abused and cheated, and while fighting for Freedom and Law, our Bonds have been encreased, and more load and more hath been heaped upon the people, endeavours are to bring us into a most absolute servitude, and make us if possibly meer vassals and slaves, and greater than ever. This Bondage is above all before it, both Modern and Ancient a yoke as is hevy to be born. Here is Good and Evil before you, and this our Protestation and Remonstrance we leave at your Door having discharged the sincerity of our souls, in all plainness and simplicity of mind, without favour or guile; And God be the Witness betwixt us, if you reject us herein the Evil and guilt is yours. We have given you notice and warning aforehand, and all the Blood that ensues will be as the Blood of Abel against you,

Rouse up therefore and awake, Consider before you strike how you can shed the Blood of the Innocent for the humour of your Officers, and satisfie your Consciences therein, or how can you dye for it your selves? Is your Blood of no more value then to be spilt for their ambition? Or can you have the Hearts to rip up the Bowels of your Mother, your Native Countrey, for their sakes and to make your Posterity their Vassals; we are plain with you, do what you will, we for our parts shall not recede or go back, from this our Protestation and Remonstrance, but shall faithfully avow and attest the same to the utmost hazard of our Liberties, Lives and Fortunes.

And in pursuance of this our Remonstrance and Protestation, and sacred undertaking, we the present Assertors Promoters and Subscribers hereof in and about the Cities of London, Westminster and Burrough of Southwark, have delivered & will deliver our names in a Rowle to certain persons of Trust, and of assured confidence, engaged and united with us herein, as a memoriall to God and our Countrey of this our Protestation, &c. With this sacred Vow one to another to stand and fall, to live and die, and mingle our Blood and Estates together in the just Execution hereof.

2 Chro. 10. 16. And when all Israel saw that the King would not hearken unto them, the People answered the King saying, PV hat Portion have we in David, and we have none inheritance in the Sons of Jesse? Every man to his Tent O Israel. And now David see within with Hosts, for all Israel went to their tents.

Chap. xi. ver. 2. Thus saith the Lord, Ye shall not go up to fight against your Brethren, Return every man to his House, for the thing is done of me.

By which (in brief) we are induced to observe from both the aforesaid Chapters, and Chronicles. That although David was a King or Governour, by special or extraordinary anointment, (which kind of Title the late deceased pretended Protector, or the now Grandees of the Army could not, neither can justly pretend unto) And although after the death of William Russell was the Successor, yet the People of Israel when they assembled to make him King, rendered him Obligations and Considerations

secure and free them from the heavy yokes, and grievous servitude they were before that under, in the time of his Father: And also when *Rehobaham* refused his Fathers sage Counsellors Counsel, or advice, which was to be kind, and also to give good words; yet he took the Counsel of his own Confederates, and violent lawless persons that stood before him, whose advice and ends were, to make his little finger heavier then his Fathers Loynes, and to chastise them with Scorpions that had before been chastised with Whips: Whereupon the house of *Israel* declared themselves, they had no portion in *David*, or inheritance in the Son of *Isse*, and advised *David* to go to his own house, and they themselves went to their own habitations, without making him King over them. And when *Rehobaham* had gathered one hundred, and fourscore Thousand chosen men, and Warriors of the house of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, to fight against *Israel*, the word of God came to the man of God, to give command to the violent persons, or Warriors, That every man should return to his own house, and gives the reason for it, because the thing was done of God. So we Freeborn *Englishmen* assert, That our *Fundamental Lawes* and *Liberties*, (for which so much Blood hath been shed) are just and sacred.

Our *Parliaments* are our Rights, and the Defenders and ancient Conservators of our Rights, and by those our Lawes we have such lawful bounds and conditions, to ease us from our Yokes and heavy servitude, that no unlawful violence ought to be used in our Nation; But in the late fact of the violent interruption of the *Parliament* of the Commonwealth of *England*, (to whom the Officers of the Army were solemnly engaged) a violence is not only thereby done, but an example is thereby laid to scourge us with Scorpions, destroy our Lawes, and to make *Parliaments* for ever afraid to assemble, and fit, to discharge their Trust, and be faithful to their Countreys Liberties, for fear of detestable Force, and all the sad consequences thereof. And therefore seeing some of the Officers of the Army without any colour of Right (*Rehobaham* having a Right in those times and times as hereditary from his anointed Grandfather *David* and his Father *Solomon*) have contrary to their Faith, interrupted the *Parliament* of the Commonwealth of *England*, and seduced divers Souldiers to their Faction, and have usurped a Power and pretence to Authority; Therefore, to your Rights O *England*, to save your Lawes, Liberties, *Parliaments*, Posterities, What Portion have we in those Officers of the Army? What Inheritance have we in them? Let them returne to their own Habitations, that we may at length have the benefit, and fruit of our contention for our Lawes, Liberties and *Parliaments*, by expense of Blood and Treasure. Our Lawes & Liberties (notwithstanding defect & ill Government in persons) were and are as so many invincible Bulwarks, & righteous Fundamentals, that no Kings nor Princes, or any other persons, could exercise an Arbitrary Power over us. And therefore we see no reason at all, why a few or many Officers of the Army or any of their Faction, or party, should endeavour to make our Lawes, Liberties, *Parliaments*, & Posterities, subject to their Violent and Arbitrary pleasure to declare, null and make void their just Acts, which many Tyrants and Monarchs in former times, durst never presume to do, or at least to publish so presumptuously: All which we lay before the Righteous God of Heaven and Earth to judge between them and us.

The Citizens and Inhabitants of LONDON WEST-

MINSTER, and the Burrough of SOUTHWARK, the present Promoters, and Subscribers hereof, to their Brethren and Friends of this Commonwealth.

November 16. 1659.

Brethren and fellow Freemen of England,

WE desire that constant prayer be made to the Almighty God for a blessing upon our endeavours herein: And it is judged, that about 3 Months time after the date hereof, is sufficient for the taking the Subscriptions of the whole Nation hereunto; And we have to that end sent several Copies to each County and City, And those that can be ready sooner, are desired to make their return of their Subscriptions by the first of March next, to any of the persons hereunder written who have engaged in the Cause.

The Lord Fairfax, Maj. Gen. Ph. Skippon, Major Gen. Overton, Governor of Hull.	Major W. Fearne, Governor of the Town of Shrewsbury.	Col. Sanders of Dar- byshire.	Col. Mosse. Major John Wildman.
Col. Nath. Whiston, Governor of Portsmouth.	Col. Croxson Govern- nor of Chester Castle.	Col. Marcomb of Lin- colnshire.	Major Robert Harles.
Col. Tho. Ayles Go- vernour of Harth- Cott.	Col. Bingham Govern- nor of Guernsey.	John Streater Com- ptroller of the Ordinance.	Col. Silvanus Taylor.
Capt. Foulsh Governor of Portsmouth.	Lieut. Col. Mory, go- vernour of Barnet.	Major Barton. Doctor Parker.	Lieut. Col. Bayne of Southwark.
	Lieut. Col. Mory.	Lieut. Col. Farley. Major Nath. Ewling.	Agitant Gen. Sedasano at Warwick.
		Col. Mory.	Col. Mory.

Sr. *Anthony Ashley-Cooper*.
 Capt. *Taylor* of Westminster.
 Mr. *Maxmillian Petty* of Berks.
 Capt. *Disher* in Hertfordshire.
 Agita. Gen. *Nelsbory*.
 Major *Brown* in great St. Bartholomew-Close, London.
 Lieut. Col. *Andrews* of Col. *Moffe* Regiment.
 Lieut. Col. *Camsfield*.
 Col. *Hacker*.
 Major *Hubbard* of Col. *Hackers* Regiment,
 Col. *Randall* of Wiltshire.
 Col. *Rich*.
 Major *Breman* of Col. *Riches* Regiment.
 John *Trott* of Laverstock in the County of Sourhton, Esq;
 Rich. *Reeve* of the City of Winton, Esq;
 Col. *John VWhite* of the Tower of London.
 Col. *Rainborough* of Northamptonshire.
 Major *Cerling* of Gravton.
 Quarter Master Gen. *Fincher* of Berks.
 Major *VWilliam Scut.*
 & Major *George Scut.* of Poole.
 Vice-Admirall *Lawson*.
 Vice-Aemirall *Goodson*.
 Sr. *Rich. Staynor* of Greenwich.
 Capt. *Hall* of St. *Mary Magdalens*.
 Col. *VWilliam VVeb*.
 Lord Mayor and Common Councill of the City of London and to the Commissioners of the Militia of the City of London by Act of Parliament.
 Alderman *Derbick*.
 Alderman *Love*.
 Alderman *Bateman*.
 Alderman *Biddolph*.
 Alderman *Atkins*.
 Deputy *Cliffe*.
 Deputy *Camsfield*.
 Deputy *Lemball*.
 Thomas *Arnold*.

Joseph *Holden*.
 VWilliam *Jelly*.
 Mr. *Rosse*.
 Mr. *Havington*.
 Mr. *Baker*.
 Mr. *Hind*.
 Col. *John Oky*.
 Col. *Slingsby Bethell*.
 Col. *Gower*.
 Major *Marks Cos*.
 VWilliam *Pennyoy*, Esq;
 Major *Robere Russel*.
 Cap. VWilliam *Ahead*.
 Cap. *Nich. Roberts*.
 Cap. *Stephen Hantury*.
 Lieut. Col. *John Marriot*.
 Rich. *VVaring* the Elder.
 John *Jackson*.
 Edward *Bushell*.
 Col. *VVogan* of South-Wales.
 Capt. *Morgan* of South-Wales.
 Major Gen. *Morgan*.
 Col. *Bright* of Yorkshire.
 Major *Huntington* of Oxfordshire.
 Capt. *John VVagstaffe* of Bedfordshire.
 Col. *Kendarick* of Kent.
 Col. *Blunt* of Kent.
 Lambert *Godfrey* of Kent, Esq;
 Mr. *Broughton* of Madton in Kent.
 Colonel *Sparrow* of Essex.
 Col. *Cook* of Pedmarsh in Essex.
 Col. VWilliam *VVeb* of London.
 Col. *Boswell*.
 The present Mayor of Colchester.
 Or to any one of those Commissioners of the Militia of Westminster by Act of Parliament.
 Mr. *Houlton*.
 Capt. *Constable*.
 Mr. *Charlwood*.
 Mr. *Dodson*.
 Mr. *VVartopp*.
 Mr. *Martin*, Senious.
 Mr. *Seagood*.
 Mr. *Hawkins*.
 Lieut. Col. *Harrington*.
 Mr. *Barners*.
 Mr. *Nevill*.
 Mr. *Archer Samuel*.

Mr. *Scott*.
 Col. *VVetton*.
 Mr. *Colch Her*.
 Mr. *VVaine*.
 Col. *Silvanus Taylor*.
 Mr. *Blake*.
 Mr. *Norris*.
 Mr. *Martin*, Junior.
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 Edward *Cater*.
 Joseph *Barber*.
 Major *John Barber*.
 Bedford Town.
 John *Easton*. } Alder.
 Robert *Bell*. }
 Berks.
 John *Blagrave*.
 Daniel *Roberts*.
 John *Fewick* of Bray,
 Buckingham.
 Henry *Phillips*.
 John *Deverell*.
 Thomas *VWhite*.
 Cambridge.
 Robert *Calle*.
 John *Lowery*.
 Richard *Timbs*.
 Ely.
 Francis *Underwood*.
 Hamand *VVard*.
 Thomas *Castle*.
 Chester.
 Thomas *Brenerton*.
 Edward *Hide*.
 Robert *Venables*.
 Henry *Brook*.
 Cornwall.
 Charles *Buscaven*.
 John *Lampen*.
 Edward *Eliot*.
 Richard *Penwarren*.
 Cumberland.
 VWilliam *Briscoe*.
 John *Barnis*.
 Thomas *Croyster*.
 Derby.
 Gervis *Bennet*.
 Robert *Eyre*.
 Mr. *John Delta*, Alderman of Darby.
 Devon.
 VWilliam *Fry*.
 John *Serle*.

Henry *Hausel*.
 Thomas *Foxworth*.
 Justingen *Peard*.
 Sampson *Lark*.
 Exeter.
 James *Peers*.
 Samuel *Slade*.
 VWilliam *Penner*.
 VValter *Deeble*.
 Dorset.
 Robert *Pellam*.
 Edward *Butler*.
 John *Coker*.
 VWilliam *Lawrance*.
 Poole.
 Moses *Durwell*.
 Jones *Dewey*.
 Durham.
 Francis *VVren*.
 Paul *Hobson*.
 John *Brackston*.
 Yorke.
 George *Lord Ewre*.
 Francis *Lassels*.
 Francis *Thorpe* Serjeant at Law.
 John *Narey*.
 John *Allured*.
 Thomas *VVestby*.
 Richard *Robinson*.
 John *Ledghard*.
 York City.
 Leonard *Tompson*.
 Henry *Tompson*.
 Richard *Hewit*.
 Bryon *Dawson*.
 Essex.
 Henry *Mildmay* of Graces.
 Christopher *Earle*.
 Edward *Turner*.
 Mr. *Shaw* of Colchester.
 Capt. *Rayner*.
 Gloucester.
 John *Stevens*.
 Robert *Jenkinson*.
 Silvanus *VWood*.
 Edmund *VVencap*.
 Gloucester Town.
 VWilliam *Shepherd*.
 Luke *Nurse*.
 Lawrence *Singleton*.
 John *Singleton*.
 Hereford.
 John *VWoodgate*.
 Ralph *Darnall*.
 John *VWalsham*.

Capt. John Groome.

Hertford.

Sr. John Whitrong.
Sr. Henry Blunt,
Isaac Puler.
William Turner.

Huntington.

Robert Wanton.
William Drewery.
Joseph Juxon.
John Bardell.

Kent.

Thomas Blount.
William James.
Thomas Foch.
Richard Meredith.
John Nut.

Thomas Plummer.
George Crumpton.
Richard Boles.

Canterbury.

Thomas Ockman.
Alderman Lade.
Alderman Page.
Alderman Lee.

Lancaster.

William West.
Richard Shurlworth.
John Storkie.
Alexander [Rigby] of
Middleron.
Alexander Rigby of
Laiton.

Leicester.

Sr. John Hertrop.
John Horton.
William Frank.
Capt. Baker.
Col. Markham.

Linkholme.

Sr. Michael Armyre,
Barroner.
Humphrey Walcat.
Thomas Hall.
Samuel Cust.

Middlesex.

Sr. John Thorogood.
Thomas Hubbert.
Thomas Trefwallen.
Lawrance Steel.
Justinion Pager.

Monmouth.

Edward Herbert.
John Herbert.
David Morgan.
Robert Jones.

Glamorgans.

William Wingham.
Edward Stradling.
Rice Powell.

Edmond Gamage.
Henry Morgaine.

Radnor.

John Williams.
Nicholas Taylor.
Robert Wever.

Brecon.

John Morgane.
Thomas Watkins.
Lewis Jones.

Northampton.

Sr. Richard Samuel.
Richard Samuell.
Edward Farmer.
William Ward.
John Cleypole, Senior.
Francis Quarles.

Nottingham.

Christopher Allured.
Francis Molineux.
John Martin.
Robert Kirby.
Jonarhan Everrad.

Nottingham Town.

John Fillingham.
William Drury, Alder
men.

Norfolk.

Sr. Horatia Townesend,
Barroner.
Sr. Ralph Haire.
Sr. William Doyly.
George Cock.
Thomas Toll.
Josua Green.

Norwich.

Maj. Erasmus Earl Ser-
geant au Law.
Adrian Parmenter.
Northumberland.
Ralph Dellaval,
William Shafto,
Robert Fenwick,
Henry Ogel,
Thomas Bonner Alder-
man of Newcastle.
Jeremiah Tolhurst,
Ralph Salkeild,

Newcastle.

George Dawson,
John Blackiston.
George Blackiston.

Oxen.

William Draper.
Thomas Appletree.
John Butler.
Robert Warcup.
John Phelps.
Adrian Scroop.
John Carey.

Rutland.

Evers Annin.
Richard Halford.
Andrew

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John Osborn.
Abel Barker.

Salop.

Samuel Moor.
John Corber.
Creswel Taylor.
Edmond Warring.
John Groom.
Thomas Haies.
Edward Cresset.

Stafford.

George Belfor.
Thomas Bagnel.
Zachariah Rabbinton.
Thomas Pudsey.
Licefer Barber.
Edw. Parkhouse.

Somerset.

Henry Bonner.
John Harrington.
John Cary of Castle-
Cary.
George Trevillian.
Rob. Aldworth, Esqs.
John Paice Mayor of
the City of Bath.
Capt. Nicholas Blake.
Capt. Will. Picman.
Capt. Tho. Hilyard.
Col. Web.
Capt. Tho. Colins.
Capt. Philip Lissant.
Capt. Will. Gapper.
George Gold gent.

Bristol.

John Hagger Esq; one
of the Judges for
Wales.
Rob. Aldworth Esq;
Dennis Hollister.
Nehemiah Collins.
Capt. Edward Piet.

Southampton.

Sir John Digby Knight.
Chalenor Chute.
Francis Roll.
Thomas Betworth.
George Withers of
Winton, Esqs.

Isle of Wight.

Thomas Bowerman.
John Richards.
Robert Dillington.
George Searl gent.
Capt. Newman.
Capt. Leg of Steuburge.

Suffolk.

Henry Falcon.
Thomas Waldgrave.
James Hobert.
Robert Gurdon.
William

John Shepherd of Ash.
James Colthrop.
Giles Barnardiston.
Thomas Chaplyn.
Robert Duncon.
Barnaby Bowtel.
John Moody.

Surrey.

Lieut. Colonel George
Duncombe.
Walter Ralieg.
John Gold of Clapham.
Deane Goodwyn.
Richard Downs.
Marsh of Darkin.

Suffex.

Thomas Hasliring.
William Spence.
Tho. Betsworth of Vi-
ning.
Arthur Betsworth Esq;
William Cawley junior
Esq;
William Hay junior.

Worcester.

Sir Tho. Rous Baronet.
Hen. Bromley of Upton
Edward Salwey.
Tho. Milward Esqs.
Edmond Pit.

Warwick.

Sir Simon Archer.
Thomas Archer.
John Halford Esqs.
Sam. Ebral of Coventry.
John Crichley Mayor of
the City.
Thomas Bafner.
Rob. Bedford Alderm.
Matthew Bridges.

Wilt.

Philip Smith.
William Ludlow.
Will. Cole of Downton
Nicholas Green.
John Read.
William Shute.
Bennet Swain Esqs.
William Coles of the
Close of new Sarum.
Edward Stoaks.
Edward Hungerford of
Farloe Castle.
Tho. Goddard gent.

Westmerland.

Roger Bareman.
Thomas Brachwalte.
Edward Briggs.
Randal
John

[illegible]

James Thompson
David Morgan
John Lloyd
Rowland Green
Walter Thomas

FINIS.

